# THE FRENCH

ALPHABETH, TEACHING IN A VERY SHORT TIME BY

a most easie way, to pronounce French naturally, to reade it perfectly, to write it truely, and to speake it accordingly.

Together with THE TREASURE OF THE French tung, containing the rarest Sentences, Pronerbes, Parables, Similies, Apothegmes and Golden sayinges, of the most excellens French Authours, as well Poets as Orators.

The one diligently compiled, and theother painfully gathered and tet in order, after the Alphabeticali maner, for the benefite of those that are defirous of the French tung.

By G.D.L.M.N.

# AT LONDON

Printedby E. Allde, and are to be fold by H. Lackfort, dwelling in Place freet, benearb the conduit, at the figne of S. John Eum-. gelift . 1395.

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# ATRES-ILL VSTRE, ET TRESHEROJOVÉ LE SIEVRHENRY WALLOPPE Cheualier & Thresorier General de saserenissime Maiesté en Irlande.



Onsieve, le principal but, ou doibuet viser toutes nos Actios, est d'auoir plus d'esgard au bien publicq, qu'à noster proper velice. Et cobien que tous ne soyet suffisans de proffiter en choses grandes, ils nedoibuet neantmoins a-

noir honte de s'employer es petites. Car comme il n'y a mêbre, qui, pour quelque excellêce qu'il puisse auoir, ne paye tribut de seruitude au corps, dont il est vne particiaussia y a il nul (s'il ii est du tout monstre en nature) qui ne vueille ou doibue procurer, en tout ce qui luv sera possible, l'aduant cemet du corps de la Republicque, dont loy mes-

A .2

me

me est vn membre. A ceste cause, encore que le flambeau a: dant de la guerre ciuile, qui maintenant consume nostre pauure France, ait tellement brussé las aisses de mes Estudes, & rompu le col a ma fortune, qu'il m'a du tout desrobe les moves de luy faire quelque bo service: toutes fois ie n'ay voulu viure du tout inutile, si no à ma patrie, au moins a ceux, qui au lieu d'icelle m'ont aymé, embrassé, & chery Estant doncq refugiéa l'ombre fauorable du Sceptre de sa Serenissime Maiesté, qui est le vray port de retraicte, & Asyle asseuré de ceux, qui faisans profession de l'Euangile, souffrêt ores persecutio soubs la tyrannie de l'Antechrist, i'ay tasché, de tout mon pouvoir, de faire en sorté parmes labeurs, que ceste Noble Natio, qui maintenant nous sert de mere & de nourrice, peust tirer quelque proffit d'iceux,a fin q par ce moye ie peufle cuiter le vice enorme de l'ingratitude.vice autant detestabile, quel'hospitalité, & largeste est louable. Or entre toutes les belles, & rares vertus, dont la noblesse Angloisese rend tant renomée par tout le monde, admirée des Estrangiers, & honorée en son pais, est l'Estude des bonnes lettres, & cognoissance des langues qui leur sont si familieres & communes, qu'il s'en trouue peu parmy eux,non leulement entre les Seigneurs, & Gentils-homes, qui n'en parlent trois ou quatre pour le moins, mais aussi entre les Dames, & Damoilelles, exercice veritablement louable, par lequel toute

#### EPISTRE.

tonte vertu s'honore & se rend imortelle, & sans lequel nulle autre n'est parfait, n'y digne d'estre aucunement estimé Or c'est ce qui, outre la finguliere affection, que naturalement ils portent aux estrangers, & la grande courtoisie, dont ilsont accoustumé de les traicter, leur fait faire tant d'estat des François, si bien qu'ily en a tort peu, qui n'en ait vn auec foy. Ce qui m'a elmeu, voyant noftre Nation leur estre tant redeuable, de leur faire (pour l'obligation de mon particulier) ce petit Traicté, que i'ay intitule The French Alphabethpar lequel i espere qu'ils trouueront cy apres la lanque Françoise aussi aisée à prononcer, que cy deuantils l'estimoyent mal aisée & difficile.le m'en raporte neantmoins (Monsieur) a ce meur & sain iugement, dont auec la balance de la raison, vous auez accoussumé de peser iustemet de toutes choses, vous, dy-ie, à qui la langue Françoise est aussi naturelle, que la vostre propre. C'est pourquoy ie prens la hardiesse de luy faire voir le iour soubs vostre Nom, m'asseurant que si vous daignez le couurir du mateau de vostre accoustumée faueur & le prendre en vostre protection, les griffes de l'enuiene le pourront accunement offencer. Et ce qui m'a esmeu de le vous dedier plustost qu'a nul autre,est q, des il y a trois aus passez, que i'eu cest honneur d'estre cogneu de vous, & q de vostre grace il vous pleut me faire tant de faueur de me donner accès en vostre maison, par le moyen de Mon-

#### EPISTRE.

Monsieur Henry Walloppe, vostre fils aisne, qui suyuant les glorieuses traces de vos heroiques vertus, se fait par les belles parties, qui sont en luy, non sculement aymer d'vn chacun, mais aussi donne esperace à tous de produire, des souaues fleurs du Prin temps de sa douce, ieunesse, de beaux, & sauoureux fruicts de la vertu, à l'honeur, & gloire de Dieu, au seruice loyal de son Prince, & au bien, & proffit de sa patrie, ie vey reluyre en vous tant d'estincelles de l'Ancienne, & vraye Noblesse, & depuis en ay de plus e plus remarque tat d'effects, qi'ay pense ne luy pouuoir choisir plus tauorable parrain. le vous supplie donc affectueusement de l'auoir, pour aggreable, & luy faire aussi bon accueil,q tres-humblementie le vous presente, dont iene fay aucune doubte, veu qu'entre les vertus, qui vous font respecter de tous en general, & honorer d'un chacun en particulier, la singuliere douceur, & mansuetude, qui vous accompagne, &vous rend si affectionné aux Estrangers, & specialement aux François, m'en asseure. Et en cest endroit,ie prieray Dieu.

Monsieur, vous doner en santétres-heureuse, & longue vie. De Londres ce 11. d'Aoust.

Vostre tres-humble, et tres-affectonne serusteur. G. Delamothe N.

ANA-

## AN AGRAMME DVDICT SIEVR.

QVATRAIN.

Quan l Lacheus ourdit le fil de vostre vie, Clotho, soubs vostre Nom, chantoit de vous ainse Il ira trium phant du Temps, & de l'Enuie, Puis que L' HONEVR L' APPVYE, & le maintient aussi

#### SONNET ACROSTICHE.

Toneur fils des Vertus,& frere de Louange,

m ft nourry du Nectar, qui s'influe descieux

Z e de paren; dinins,il vit entre les Dieux,

m en lan dinincelay, qui foubs fon bras fe range,

a-til rien plus gran l? Il fait (motueille eftrange)

Soire il les pousse encor, d'un vol audacieux,

> ins leur Soleil couché, d'Albion iufqu'au Ganges

m homne eft trois fois heureux, qui l'effit pour a ppuy,

re Temps,qui sappe tout n'a de pouvoir sur luy,

o res qu'il fost tousiours affailly de l'Enuie.

artant HBNRY WALLOPP E eft feur contre le Temps

w uis que L'HO NEVR L'APPVYE, &bien heurant les asset

G. Delamothe N.

SELECT LESS HEART

and the same of the same of the

An



## AN EPISTLE TO THEREADER, WAR-NING HIM OF THE MEthode that he ought to keep in learning the Freuch toung.



He first and cheefest degree of learning (gentle Reader) is a mutuall lone and agreement, betweene him that dooth teach, and him that dooth learne: I hope that both are both in you and me. In you, because you seeke for me, and having found

me, keepe me in your companie, and delight to talke with me. In me, because I have with very great paine and care, compiled this booke onely for you, I spare no time to doe you good, and preferre your surtherance before mine owne studies. But before we goe any surther, it is my duety to teach you faithfully, the methode that you ought to keepe, if you will shortly ereape the fruste of your hope, and gather the sweete premisses of

#### TO THE READER.

my liberall promise: you being shon so desirous to be eaught of me, as I am willing to instruct you, I doe not doubt, but you will be so carefull to observe both my methode and my rules, so warye to performe the same, and so constant to continue in them, as I have beene painefull and earnest to invent them, diligent to prescribe, and am willing to further you by them. They be fewe, and so the more easie to learne, and lesse bard to practise: and thus much for our mutuall lone. And as for the other, you meane to learn quicklie, and I purpose to teach you speedily, and so we agree. But as I have taken great paines in gathering thefe rules, fo you must spare no labour in learning them, and so we shall agree to. For do not thinke that my booke is able by himself to make you a good Frechma, except for your part you will play the diligent studient, as for it, it will teach you faithfully. There is nothing though never fo easie, if one goe unwillingly about it, and besides be not well taught, but he shal finde it most bard. There is nothing though never so hard, if one goe with a desire to it, an earnest labour about it, vse diligece in it, and be well taught, but is quickly learned, and found most easie. Therefore if you will willingly observe my rules, and carefully keepe my methode, I doe not doubt, but you Shall finde the French tung saeasie, as other before have tried it hard, and shalreceine such benefit thereby, that you wil never reper to have learned of me, nor I to have taught you. For 7 hope that shortlye you shall receive she fruite of your bope, the profite of your labour, and 7 thankes

#### AN EPISTLE.

I thankes for the reward of my paine.

The first thing f desire you to observe is, that you will vouchsafe to learne perfectlie, and above all things both your letters and your sillables. Be not loth to spend three or foure dises about them, for those foure daies will do you more prosit, then four monethes spent with-

out the learning of them.

Secondly, when you have the perfective, begin to read, but before, spell foure or fine times every word, though never so small, one after another: And for the beginning take but three or source lines at once, or more or lesse according as your capacitie can reach, or your pacience permit. And in your spelling or redong, let not passe any letter nor sillable, without bringing them to the triall of your rules, to know if either they must be sounded after the English sashion or no, what differe ce there be between the, what letter must be pronounced or what not: or why it is pronounced or not. I have spoken to the particularly, so that if you have neede of any of the, you shall finde them in their order, and the general rules after.

Thirdly, when you can read truely, & pronounce perfectlie, then go about to English it, you have in this book the English translation word for word, to teach it you. When you understand it, and are able to English it, then copie out the French, and write it in some paper booke, the which you shall have provided for that purpose. Then after having shut your French A'phabeth, write under the French, the English that you can give to state that being done, conferre your translation with your

books,

## TO THE READER.

booke, and amend your faultes if you have committed any. After that lay away from you the French, and trye if you can put your English translation into French againe. Continue this order for amonetheuery day, vepeating three or foure times, both your letters and your fyllables, & reading and Englishing as many times your old, from the beginning, sell your later leffon: leaft in learning the one, you should forget the other, and besides that, the old may be a helpe to the new. Being once able to read and pronounce perfectly with your rules two or three leaves of your booke at the most, I can assure you, that there is not any Frenche booke; though never so bard, but you shall be able to read and pronounce it as truely as can be wished for . For in lesse ther in a leafe of your booke, all your rules are to be observed, three or foure times at least. For there is no word but in it is one or two rules to be noted. This way will seeme to you at the beginning very hard, and so though it be more painefull then hard, it is in deede the hardest of the French toung, except it be faithfully taught, and also diligently learned. But though in it selfe it is without teaching, not onely the hardest, but also, as if it were impossible to attaine, you shall finde is the most easiest, if you will learne, and be ruled by sbeserules.

Fourthly, when you know all the rules of your true pronounciation, and can exactlie observe them in reading, then goe forward speedule in your booke, and every day translate of u out of French into English, and out

#### AN EPISTLE.

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out the learning of them.

Secondly, when you have the perfectlie, begin to read, but before, spell foure or five times every word, though never so small, one after another: And for the beginning take but three or foure lines at once, or more or lesse according as your capacitie can reach, or your presence permit. And in your spelling or redong, let not passe any letter nor sillable, without bringing them to the triall of your rules, to know if either they must bee sounded after the English fashion or no, what differe ce shere be between the, what letter must be pronounced or what not: or why it is pronounced or not, I have spoken to the particularly, so that if you have neede of any of the, you shall finde them in their order, and the general rules after.

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#### AN EPISTLE.

of English into French, as much as yau can, repeating often your olde, least you should forget it. I his is the only readiest way to instruct you, not only in the right reading, and naturall pronounciation of the French toung, and in the perfect knowledge and understanding of the same, but also to make you write it truely, and speake it accordingly. Without changing of methode keepe this order still, not letting passe any day without learning some thing, and you shall sinde, in lesse then sine or sixe weekes, your labour and diligence, affoorde you such prosite and advancement, that you will wonder at it, and much greater then I dare promise you.

Furthermore, when you are pretely furthered in it, get you acquainted, if it be possible, with some French man, to the end you may practise with him, by dayly conference together, in speeche and talke, what you have learned. And if you be in a place, where the Frenchmen have a Church for themselves, as they have in London, get you a French Bible, or a new Testament, and every day goe both to their Lecture and Sermons. The one will consirme and strength your pronountiation, and the other to understand when one doth speake.

Finally, if you have a desire both to understand perfettly the hardest and most eloquent French, and to speake it naturally, you must provide you some French Dictionarye, and the hardest booke you can finde, then

translate it, after the maner that I baue prescribed

#### TO THE READER.

you before, or if you will not take the paine to translate (though it be the surest and shortest way) read it diligently and picke out in some booke, both the hardest wordes, and the best phrases to serue your turne, either

to speake or to write, when you have neede of.

But because without Grammer it is almost imposfible to speake perfectly, but with a very great labour, and long tract of time, if this my French Alphabeth, whom I send you for an ber benger of my great love, and good will I beare you, can finde any famour at your handes; I will shortly fend you a French Tutor, that will reach you in fo short and easie way, as may be both, by the perfect knowledge of the partes of your speeches and Syntaxe, not onely to speake perfectly, but also to know if one doth not speake well, to reprove bins when he doth speake ill, and to teach him how to amend his bad speeche, a thing which yet before bath neuer beene taught. The promise is great, but the performance (hall not be leffe, if this be acceptable unto you. If I saussie you I doe satisfie my selfe, destring the one, because I wishe for the other. But if my wishes doe not answere to your expectation, I pray you

let your fauourable curtesse washmy fault in the streames of the good will f beare you: And in that devotion, full bid you farewell.

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# An aduertisement to

the Reader.

Gentle Readers, if there be any of you, that for your better furtherance in the French toung, shal be desirous to be acquainted with the Authour of this booke, you shall heare of him in Fleetstreet beaneth the enduit, at the figne of S. John the Euangelist, where this booke is to be folde: crels in Paules Churchyard at the figne of the Helmet, and there you shall finde him very vvilling to shevy you any fauour and curtesie he may : and most ready to endeuour himselfe to satisfie you, in all that can be possible for him to doe. And thus Fare you well.

B

and do are not of pleasure

linet became include for it.

Of the letters in generall.



fr, wil it please you to doe me

so much fanour, or would

you take the paine to teach

me to speake French?

With all my heart, if you have
a desire to it.

I desire nothing more,
If you desire it, you shall learne it quickly.
If it please you to take some paine,
There is nothing so hard,
Which by labour is not made easie.
Tou say true, I beleeve you.

And as for me, I am contented to take some paine, so that in the end it be not lost, and that I may

receive afterward, both the pleasure

and the benefit thereby.

Make no doubt thereof I warrant you,
I will do the best I can
that you may not be frustrated,
both of your hope, and of the fruits of your
labours.

I thanke you with all my heart.
You shall do me a great pleasure
I will not be ungratfull for it.
I will endenour my selfe torequite it.

# ALPHABETH

Des lettres en general.



Onfieur, vous plaist il me faire
tant de faueur, ou voudriez
vous prendre la peine de
m'apprendre a parlet François?
Tres-uolontiers, si vous en
auez enuie.

Ie ne desire rien plus.
Si vous le desirez, vous l'apprendrez bientost,
S'il, vous plaist de prendre vn peu de peine.
Il ny a ri en si difficile,
qui par labeur ne soit facile.

Vous dites vray. le vous en croy.

Et quant amoy, ie suis content de prendre quelque peine, pour ueu qu'elle ne soit en fin perdue; & que i en puisse recepuoir apres & le plaisir, & profit.

N'en doutez point, ie vous en asseure, ie feray tout ce qu'il me sera possible, pour faire que vous ne soyez frustré, & de vostre attente, & du fruit de voz labeurs.

le vous remercie de bien bon cœur. Vous me ferez vn fingulier plaisir. Le n'en seray point ingrat, Le lesçauray bien recognoistre.

Bz

#### THE FRENCH

STEED TO STAND AND RESERVED TO STANDARD

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ทอดีสติดอาจากระเบรร เยอง

ous meteres yn Ungilligi

ica en irray point ingunt.

de le leturay bishi eccenim

I make no doubt thereof. I will leave that to your courtesie. Did you never learne before? No, so little as nothing, well, It is the better, fam very glad of it. It will be the more easie for you to learne, and for me to teach it you. Goto, let vi begin then: When it please you. Let us begin with our letters. Of the pronounciation of the letters are made the fyllables; and of the syllables are made the wordes. He that once can pronounce well bis letters, cannot chuse but to pronounce well, the hardest wordes. And he that will learne to read, without knowing first how perfectly to pronounce, both his letters and fyllables, Shallnener read well.

Letters

## ALPH ABETH.

Ie n'en fay point de doute, Ie m'en remets du tout a vostre courtoifie, N'apprintes yous iamais deuant? Nenny, si peu que rien, bien, Tant mieux,i'en suis bien aise. Il vous sera plus aisé d'apprendre, & a moy de vous enseigner. Or-fus, commençons donc? Quand il vous plaira, Commençons par les lettres? De la prononciation des lettres, se forment les syllabes, & des syllabes se font les mots. Qui vne fois peut bien prononcer seslettres, nepeut qu'il ne prononce bien les mots les plus difficiles Et qui veut apprendre a lire, sans premierement sçauoir parfaictement prononcer, & les lettres & les syllabes, ne lira ia mais bien.

B 3

经工作

286

# THE FRENCH

Letters. Prononcsa-	Valent	Exemple.
Aa awe	obeiling nath is	apare d'anni
Ba bé	bal	bat, salamena
Dd dé	d	dital gome in
E é é malculin	<b>C</b> (2)	donné
Eé e	o Cari	donne manin
feminin ef	6	comean stor
Gg ge	8	grand Wilson
Hh ec alh	<b>86</b>	hanter il faut
L1 el	Minimo	lors sterom
Mm em	an and	SOUTH THE TOTAL
O o owe	0	obstine par
Pp pé Qq ku	q	qui
Rr et	6	ric fante
Te té	8	tort
Rr et Sf ef Te té Vv u Xx ex Yy igrec Zz zed	E X	vn xerxes
Y y igrec		luy zele
72 Zed	2	240

## ALPHABETH.

Lettres
doubles, Pronontiatio, Valeur, Exeple, Prononciation.

&	et in	&	&	é
a	Cété	a	acte	acte
R	esté	st	trifte	triste
T	double effe	ſŝ	presse	preise
ff	double ef	ff	effort	effort
fi	effi .	fi	fin	fin
A	efel	fl	fleur	fleur
n	esel	£1 *	frefle	frele.
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ā	a titre	am an	blac	blane
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ī.	i titre	im in	prie	print
ő	o titre	om on	bő	bon
ũ,	utitre	umun	huble	humble
P	pétitre	pre	pmier	premier
P	pe tranché	per	pmis	permis
P	pétroullé	pro	pmis	promis
Re 1000	kutitre	que	ğ	que
ğ	ku tranché	qui	q	qui
9	escrohue	us	no9	nous

# THE FRENCH Of the fingle syllables.

Ir, can you fay your leffon? Have you learned to pronounce your letters? Tea, as welas f can, I baue done nothing els but studied it, since you did beare me yesterday, It it verie wel done, I am glad of it, Go to, let me beare bow you do pronounce I wil, I am content, Say then, begin, speake aloud, pronounce distinctly Sofily, Make no haft , open your mouth. Thar is very wel: that is well faid: Repeate it once againe. Againe, Dof pronounce well Yea, you pronounce well. Helpe me I prayyou, I no mo How do you pronounce that letter? Before we go any further you must pronounce perfectly your letters, Now that you can telyour letters well, Learne your Syllables Say after me.

# ALPHABETH. Des syllabes simples.

Monsieur scauez vous vostre leçon? vos lettres? Ouy, le mieux qu'il m'est possible, le n'ay fait autre chose qu'estudier, depuis que vous me feites dire hier C'elt tresbien fait, i'en furs bien aife. Or-lus, que le voye comment vous prononcez? le le veux, i en fuis content, Ma Dites doncq.commencez,parlez haut, prononcezdittinchement Tout beau. Ne vous hastez point, ouurez la bouche, Voyla qui va bien, cela est bien dict, Repetez encores vnefois, de rechef, Prononce-ie bien louy, vous prononcez bien, Aydez moy, ie vousprie, Comment se prononceceste lettre? Deuant que passer outre il faut que vous prononciez vos lettres parfaictement." 

Maintenant que vous sçauez vos lettres. Apprenez vos syllabes, dictes apres moy.

alia

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Ba	bé	be	bi	bo	bu
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# Of the double syllables.

Good morrow fir How do you? At your service, and at your commanndement, 7 am at yours, I wil obey you. You are welcome, how now? can you pronounce your syllables? Yea, as Ishinke, I cannot rel. Willit please you to heare me? I am content. Where is your booke? there it is, here it is. Say now. You fay very wel: Tou pronounce very wel. ft pleaseth you to fay fo, it is to encourage me. I do not doubt but in few daies you shal pronounce, and read perfectly, so that you remember wel the pronounciation both of your letters, and of your fyllables. But because there be some other syllables to learne, let vs learne them perfectly, before we begin to read. As it please you, I will follow your counsel.

San S

6

# ALPHABETH. Des syllabes composees.

Oniour Monsieur, D comment vous portez vous? A vostre service, & avostre commandement. Le suis au vostre, ce sera moy qui vous obeiray. Vons eftes bien venu, & bien? sçauez vous maintenant vos syllabes? Ouy, que ie pense, iene scay. Vous plaist il voirel'en suis content, Cash That I Ou est vostre liure?le voyla, le voicy. Or dites maintenant, vous triomphez, 1793 Vous prononcez tresbien, Il vous plaift de dire ainsi,c'est pour me donner courage. Ie ne doubte point, qu'en peu de iours, vous ne prononciez & lifiez parfaictement, pourueu que vous resouueniez bien, de la prononciation & de vos lettres. & de voz syllabes. Mais d'autant qu'il y a d'autres syllabes a apprendre, apprenons les parfaictement, deuant que commencera lire. aciup bileo

Tout ce qu'il vous plaira, ie suiuray yostre aduis.

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				moy	
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# Of the Pronounciation.

semport that beach men Ir, what is the cause, that the pronounciation of the French toung doth differ so much from the English pronounciation? And that although one can read English welget he cannot read French? All the difference is, in the pronounciation of the letters: is it possible? yea: For we do prenounce our letters other wife, then ye doe yours, For you know (as I have fa d before) that of the pronounciation of the letters, is made to pronounciation of the fillables and of the pronounciarion of the syllables, is made the pronounciation of the wordes, and of the true pronounciatio of the words is made the true pronounciation of the French toung, and likewife of others: fothat it behoueth alwaies to begin with she letters, onet rogo any furt ber, til one bath them perfectly;

As they being the first degree of learning, and sure ground whereupon is builded the knowledge of any toung what soener. It wil be very hard for me to forget our pronounciation, for to learne yours. It needes not that you should for get yours,

HOLD I

# De la prononciation.

Monsieur d'ou vient que la prononciation de la langue Françoise differe tant de la prononciation de l'Anglois? Et que, encor qu'on puisse bien lire en

Anglois, on ne le peut en François?

Toute la difference est en la prononciation,

des lettres, est-il possible ouy.

Car nous prononçons tout autrement nos lettres, que vous les vostres.

Car vous scanez (comme i ay dit deuant)
que de la prononciation des lettres,
sé fait la prononciation des syllabes;
se fait la prononciation des syllabes;
se fait la prononciation des mots,
se de la vraye prononciation des mots,
se tait la vraye prononceation de la langue
Françoise, & ainsi des autres:
si bien qu'il faut tousiours commencer par
les lettres, & ne passer point outre qu'on
ne les ait parsaictement apprinses.

Comme estant le premier degree d'apprendre & le seur fondement sur lequel est basty

la cognoissance de quelque lague q ce soit. Il me sera fort difficile d'oublier nostre

prononciation, pour apprendre la voltre. Il n'est pas de besoin q vous oubliez la vostre,

C

but it is necessary that you should remember ours.

Romewas not builded in one day.

That will be done by little and little in time.

Being able once to pronounce perfectly your letters, and to give the true found and fit accent,

It will be afterward very easie for you to read.

Being able once to read

and pronounce perfectly,

it will be very easie for you to understand it.

And being able once to understand it, it will be very easie for you to speak it.

One cannot speake,

What be cannot understand:

and one cannot understand, what be can

neither read nor pronounce.

You say true : without doubt.

One must then begin with the pronounciation of the letter: for the prosit is double of it. It will anasle you not onely to read it truely, but also to write perfectly.

the one, will teach you the other.

So that if you will keepe well this order, there is no word though never so hard, but in lesse then in a seven night, or a fortnight, you shall pronounce it as well as any French man borne:

and

resouueniez de la nostre.

Rome ne fut pas toute bastie en vn iour,

Cela se fera peu a peu, & auec le temps.

Pouuat, vne fois parfaictement pronocer vos

lettres. & leur donner le son montes montes

& l'accent propre, via ago son fod bene

il vous sera puis apres fortuisé de lire

Pourant vne fois parfaictement lire,

& prononcer, and Laring her worth ordinary

il vous sera fortaisé de l'entendres an les

Et le pouuat vne fois parfaictement entendre il vous sera fort aisé de le parler.

L'on me seauroit parlersonni (15/1)

ce que l'on n'entend point:

& l'on nescauroit entendre, ce que l'on ne peut ou lire ou prononcer.

Vous dites vray: sans doubte. bana out on orde T

Il faut donc commencer par la prononciation, des lettres car le profit en est double.

Il vous feruira non seulement a bien lire, and mais aussi a parfaictement escrired and dand II

Car les mesmes reigles qui vous monstreront

De sorte que si vous gardez cest ordre, il n'y
a mot si difficile qu'en moins de huict
ou quinze iours, vous ne prononciez
aussi bien qu'yn François naturels, in a significant

C 2

and in three weekes, or within a moneth at the most, you shall be able to writ it truly.

Is it pissible? I wonder at it:
notwithstanding I beleeve you,
for your reasons are likely.
And before we goe any surther,
I would faine know, if I ca pronounce my letters
and what difference there is betweene your
pronunctation and ours. I pray you
aske me and I will answere you.

It is well said, I am content.

## Of the Division of the letters.

I Ow many letters are there
in the French toung?
There are two and twenty,
Which be they? A,b,c,d,e,f,&e.
Into how many parts are they denided?
Into two parts.
Which be they?
Vuwels and confonants.
What is a vowell?
A vowell is a letter, which of in felfe as a,
How many vowels are there?
Six, to wit, a, e, i, o, u, y.
What

& qu'en trois sepmaines, ou vn mois ]
au plus tard, vous ne puissiez
parfaictement escrire.

Est il possible?vous me faictes esmerueillers toutes sois ie vous en croy, car vos raisons sont vray semblables. Et d'autant que deuant que passer outre, ie desire sçauoir, si ie sçay bien mes lettres, & quelle difference il y a entre vostre prononciation & lanostre, ie vous prie de m'enterroguer, & ie vous respondray. Cest bien dit, i'en suis content.

## De la Division des lettres.

Combien ya il de lettres,
en la langue François?
Il y en a vingt & deuz.
Qui font elles? A,b,e,d,e,f,&c.
En combien de parties sont elles diuisces?
En deux parties.
Qui sont elles?
Voyelles,& Consonantes.
Qu'est-ce qu'vne voyelle?
Vne voyelle est vne lettre, qui de soy mesme
a voix,& se prononce d'elle mesme come a.
Combien y a il de voyelles?
Six asçauoir A,e,s,o,u,y.

Whet is a consonant?

A consonant is a letter which hath neither found nor voice without one of the vowels, as, b cd, &c. the which cannot bee pronounsed without the vowelle

How many confonants are there? and treever

Fifteene: that is to say, bcdfglmnp

grftxz.

Wherefore do you leave out h?

Because it is neither a vowell nor a consonant.

What is it then?

It is an afpiration, by the which the word wherein it is, is pronounced with greater vehemence then it would be otherwise, as, hanter, and not anter.

Into how many parts are the consonants divided?

Into two, to wit,

Il versevince Steenz 

What is the Mute?

lan combien depareies font A Mute is a consonant, which before another confonant, except before I and I is never pronounced, either in the beginning or in the midst, or the end, either of a word or of a syllable, as

vous me faicles grand tort certes. Read, Voume faite grand tor certes.

Qu'est-ce qu'vne consonante? Vne Consonante est vne lettre, qui n'a nul, son ou voix, sans l'vne des voyelles, come b c 4,&c.qu'on ne seauroit pronocer sans la voyelle é. maporal refunda historia

Combien y ail de Consonantes? Quinze: cest asçauoir bedefg lmnp

grstxz. consider non none based firmes

Pourquoy laisTezvous be made and a said q

Par-ce que b,n'est ny voyelle ny confonante. but not the elected of a concess.

Qu'estce donc?

b,est vneaspiration, par laquelle le moe sons ou elle se troune se prononce auce plus de vehemence qu'on ne feroit autrement, comme hanter, & non pas anter.

En combien de parties, and and and and and and

font diuisees les consonantes?

En deux parties, afçauoir, Muettes & Liquides.

Qu'est-ce qu'vne Muette?

Vne Muette est vne conson ante, qui deuant vne autre consonante, excepté deuant lou r,n'est iamais prononcée, loit au commencement, foit au milieu, foit a la fin, ou d'yn mot. ou d'vne syllabe, comme vous me faicles grandtort certes:

Lisez, von me faite gran tor certes.

Give me an example or two, wherein the

Mutes are pronounced before l, and r,

craindre, plaindre, front, fleute, grand, & e.

And yet that is to be understood when l and r be

in the selfesame syllable,

for if it be otherwise, they be not pronounced, as grand lieu, haut roc.

75 must be read, gran lieu, hau roc.

P and r be also pronounced ein the midst of aword, but not in the end, as exces, excepter, exprimer, & c.

Is there none other exception of the Mutes?

Tes, for though I be amute, yet it is

in the words which are taken out of the

Latin toung, as ellimer, esprit, tellifier, &c.

Tou must except, Chrestien, honeste, telmoing, Crespin, beste, reste, prester, and all the verbe estre, &c.

This exception bath no power but in the Latin wordes onely, for in the true French words is never pronounced before an other confonant, as bruffer, mesme, estimate, tousiours, meschant, eschapper, &c.

They must be pronounced bruser, meme, tousours, mechant, eschapper.

How

Et encore cela s'entend quand l, & r, sont dans la mesme syllabe que la consonante, car autremet elles ne sont point pronoceas, comme grand lieu, bant roc.

Il faut lire gran lien, ban roc.

P,&x, sont ausi prnoncez
au milieu d'vn mot,
mais non pas a la fin, comme exces,
excepter, exprimer, &c.

N'y a il point d'autre exception des muettese

Sia, car, encore qu'elle soit muette est visit le tousiours prononcee.

Latinscomme estimer, espru, testissier, &c.

Il faut exceptet Chrestien, bonneste, tesmoing, Crespin, beste, reste, prester, & tout le verbe estre, &c.

Ceste exception n'a lieu
qu'aux mots Latins seulement,
car aux vrays mots Françoiss, n'est iamais
prononcee, deuant vne
autre consonante, comme bruster, mesme,
estire, tousiours, meschant, eschapper, &c.
Il les faut prouoncer bruser, meme, élire,
touiours, méchant, échapper.

How many Mutes are there?

A Liquide is a confonant

Which is alwaies pronounced

either in the beginning or the midst,

or in the end of a word, or of a syllable.

as vn mal, sur mal, bon renom.

Tou must except l, before s, t, or x, at the end
either of a syllable or of a word,
as hault, faulx, fils, &c.
pronounce haut, faux, fis, &c.

How many Liquids be there?

Foure, to Wit, lmn r. d. him mone and sel

Is there not any vowell, a configuration that can be a confonant?

Tes. Which be they?

I and v, when there followeth another vowell,
being in the beginning
either of a word, or of a syllable, as
ie, Iesus, i'ay, tousiours,
vous, auoir, sçauoir, o v hauing r following,

as viure, vray, & c.

For if they be either in the midst, or at the end of a syllable, they be not consonantes, as cogneue, folie, & e.

What difference is there betweene i and y?

None concerning their pronounciation,

ALPHABETH Combien y a il dé muettes? Vnze,ascauoir be dfg pqst xz Qu'est-ce qu'vne liquide? Vne liquide est vne consonante, qui est tousiours prononceé, foit au commencement, foit au millieu, foit a la fin d'vn mot, ou d'vne syllabe, comme un mal sur mal; bon renom, Il faut excepter l, deuant s,t,x,a la fin ou d'vne lyllabe, ou d'vn mot, comme bank, faulz, fils, prononcez hant, faus, fis, &c. Combien y ail de liquides? Quatre, afcauoir l,m,n,r. N'y a il point de voyelles, qui puissent estre consonantes? S'y a. Quelles? I,&v,quond ils ont quelque autre voyelle

apres eux, estant au commencement ou d'vn mot, ou d'vne syllabe, comme ie, fesus, ay, tousiours, vous, auoir scanoir, & v, ayant r, apres luy, comme viure, vray, &c. Car s'ils sont ou au milieu, ou a la find'une syllabe ils nesont pas consonantes, comme cognene, folie, &c. Quelle difference y a il entre i, & y? Nulle quant a la prononciation,

but very great concerning their writing. What difference I pray you? Isis alwaies in the beginning of a word or of a syllable as iamais, tousiours, and then is a consonant: or in the midst of a syllable having e, or a confonant following, as mis, mais, fait, lieu, and then it is a vowell: y is alwaies either by it felfe, as y a il, or in the midst of a word baning a vowell following for to know it from i, confouant, as ayant, voyant, yeux, and not aiant, voiant, ieux, or in the end of a word, as i'ay, i'iray, i'auray.

Wemust except these wordes qui, si, vei, fei, &c

## Of the Vowels.

JOW do you pronounce the letter a? I A is pronounced plaine and long, as this English word awe, to be in awe, as ma,ta,fa,la,bat,part,blanc,&c.

How do you pronounce the diphthong ai? ai, is pronounced like this English word haie, having taken away h, or els like e, nentre, or els like the English diphthong ea,

mais grande quant a l'orthographe.

Quelle difference ie vous prie?

I, est tousiours mis au commencement
d'un mot ou d'une syllable, comme

iamais, tousiours, & lors est consonante:
ou au millieu d'une syllabe ayant e, ou
vne consonante apres luy, comme mu, mais
fait, lieu, & lors est voyelle:
y est tousiours ou a par soy, comme y a il,
ou au millieu d'un mot,
ayant une voyelle apres pour le
distinguer de i, consonant, comme ayant,
voyant, yeux, & non aiant, woiant, ieuz,
ou a la fin d'un mot comme i ay, i tray,
i'auray.

Il faut excepter ces mots qui,fi,vei,fei. 6.

# Des voyelles.

Comment prononce vous la lettre a?

A se prononce ouuert & long, comme
ce mot Anglois awe, to be in awe, comme
ma, ta, sa, la, bat, part, blanc, &c.

Comment prononcez vous la diphthogue ai?

ai se prononce come ce mot Anglois baie,

ayant osté b; ou comme e, neutre,

ou comme la diphthongue Angloise es,

E Maricus

as paix, mais, iamais, faire. Ip change in We must pronounce as if it were written, peace, mes, iameas, feare, or fere. worlden ain.

How do you pronounce ain? ain is pronounced like cin, as ainfy, 111 15 pain, main, pronounce einfy, pein, you less of Musil, ha mein, &c. y elt confiduct out ou commen auf,

How do you pronounce au? av o modifica up mo au is pronounced like an o long, or else like this English word owe as auffi, Paul, d'antant, aucun, pronounce, ofly, Pol, d'otant, ocun.

Il fadt except How do you pronounce ay? ay will be pronounced like e masculin long, asi'ay, feray, i gray, ovo ? read ie fere i'iré, Except fay, may, geal, cathay, fontenay, partenay, l'aunay, wherem ay is sounded like eneuter.

ma, ca, fa, fa, but the til his Se.

How do you pronounce e? Diversity: why? Ho al zon y some or growing in month Because there be three kinds of c. Which bethey? Lines ammon to, lefto maya é mafeulin, e femine, e neuter. 19 11 510(110) 110

E Mascu-

ALPHABETH.T

comme paix, mais, iamais, faire. Il faut pronnncer comme s'il estoit escript, peace, mes jameas, feare, &costone al minatores

ain. Sudana band no one

Comment se prononce ain? ain se prononce ein, comme ainsy, pain, main, prononcez einsy, pein, mein, &carried blace beg stag sentino and

au.

Comment se prononce au? an se prononce comme o long, ou ce mot Anglois owe, comme ausi, Paul, a autant, aucun, prononcez ósi, pó!, dótant, ocun. Marin de ministration de deside

Comment le prononce ay?

ay seprononce comme é masculin long, comme i ay, feray, i iray, no monomon of sell prononcez i efere ine. and with bonnes! Exceptez fay, may geay, cathay, fontenay, partenay, l'aunay, ouil se prononce, comme e neutre.

the Vie Englishers do promoture it is Comment prononcez vouse? Diuersement : pourquoy? Pour-ce qu'il y en a de trois sortes. Qui sont ils? Land to the I amed seventius ? é masculin, e feminin, & e neutre.

and malculinian place and and

How shall one know emasculing comes in the comes oner his bead as this c.

How do you pronounce e masculin?

It is pronounced like the eat the end of the Latin

word amare, or like e of this English word

the, comme paré, pré, bonté, beaute, &c.

e seminin.

How is e feminin to be knowen?

e feminin is knowen when it bath not

any accent ouer his head, as this c.

How is e feminin pronounced?

c femininis pronounced in the beginning
with difficultie, by those strangers of the
french tonng, because it is
peculiar to the Frenchmen onely, so that
the prononciation thereof can not be
learned, but in hearing them to sound it.
it is almost sounded like cost these English
wordes, able, table, possible,
amiable, all the difference is
that the Englishmen do pronounce it as
if it were before l, and they smoother it
in their mouth, pressing the palet
with their toung, where contrariwise the
Frenchmen do give him his sound
after l, opening a little their mouth.

é masculm.

Comment cognossez vous é masculin? é masculin est noté d'vnaccent sur la teste comme cest é.

Comment ce prononce e masculin?

Il'se prononce comme e de la fin de ce mot

Latin amare: ou comme e du mot Anglois the, comme paré, pré bonté, bèauté. &c.

e feminin.

Comment se cognoist efeminin? e feminin eft cogneu quand il n'a aucun accent fur la tefte comme ceft e. Comment se prononce e feminin? e feminin se prononce au commencement auec difficulté, par les estrangers de la langue Françoise, d'autant qu'il est peculier au François seulement, si bien qu'il enfautapprendre la prononciation d'eux; il se prononce presque comme e deces mots Anglois able, table, possible, amiable, toute la difference est que les Anglois le prononcent comme il estoit deuant /; & l'estouffent en la bouche, en pressant leur palais auecleur langue, ou au contraire les François luy donnent sa prononciation apres l,en ouurant vn peula bouche

to give him iffue out, as donne, faute, porte, race, ech one of these wordes being of two syllables.

How is eneuter to be knowne? e neuter is not noted, no more then e feminin, but is alwaies before either lorr, or f. That is to be under-Stood when e is in the selfe same syllable that belle, terre, estre, &c, Except the plurall number of the nownes which do end their singuler number with efeminine, choses, toutes, belles, &c. in the which exemaineth alwaies feminine, except the word of one syllable, as des, les, mes, tes, es, in the which e is neuter. and a confine apprecial

How do you pronouce e neuter? encuter is founded both plaine and long, as thefe English wordes, hay, may, taking away h from haie, and m from may, or els like the diphthong ea of this word peace. as elle, ferme, prefte, &c. pronounce calle, fearme, preast.

Is there not any word wherein your three

Tes, as this word honnestete, whereof the first

pour luy donner sortie, comme donne, faute, porte, race, vn chacun de ces mots estant de deux syllabes.

eneutre.

comment se cognoiste neutre?

e neutre n'est point noté non plus

que e seminin, mais il est tousiours

deuant ou sou r, ou s. Cela s'entend

quand il est en la mesme syllabe qu'est

ou sou r, ou s, comme

belle, terre, est re, &cc.

Exceptez le plurier des noms

qui se finissent au singulier par e seminin,

comme choses, toutes, belles, &c.

ausquels e demeure tousiours seminin,

excepté les mots d'une syllabe, comme

des, les, ses, tes es, ausquels

e est neutre.

Comment se prononce e neutre?

e neutre se prononce ouvert & long, comme
ces mots Anglois hase, ou may, en ostant
b de haie, & m de may, ou bien comme,
la diphthongue ea, en se mot peace,
comme elle, ferme, prest, &c.
prononcez ealle, fearme, press.

N'ya ilpoint de mots ou les trois
e se trouvent?

Si a, comme honnesteré, dont le premier De 2

e is neuter, because it is before s, and it is pronounced long: the second e is seminin, because he hath no accent over his head, and is pronounced short: and the last is masculin, noted with an accent, and is sounded like English c.or Latin e.

How doe you pronounce e before m or no.

chefore m or n is pronounced like an a,

fo that e be in the selfe same sillable

that m or n are, as femme, entre,

prendre, pronounce them as if they

were written famme, antre, prandre.

Hath not this rule any exception?

Tes, we must except when iss before e,

for then e is pronounced like

e, and not like a,

as bien, mien, tien, sien, vien.

That is to be under flood when both i & e be, in the same syllable that n is in: for if it be not in the same syllable, e is sounded ascording to the generall rule, to wit like an a, as sapience, audience, conscience, &c. in which words, or their like e is sounded like a though that i be before e, because its not in the same syllable wherein is e.pronounce then sapiance, audiance, conscience, &c.

Haib

& sest neutre, a cause qu'il est deuant.
& se prononce long: le second feminin,
a cause qu'il n'est point noté d'vn accent,
& se prononce brief: & le dernier
masculin, noté, & se prononce comme
. Anglois ou Latin.

Comment se prononce e deuant m, ou n?

e deuant m, ou n, se prononce comme vn a,

pourueu que e soit en la mesme syllabe

que m, ou n, comme semme, entre,

prendre, il les faut prononcer comme s'ils,

estoyent escripts samme, antre, prandre.

comme bien, mien, tien, fien, &cc.

Cela s'entend quand i &c e font en la mesme syllabe que m, cars il n'est en la mesme syllabe, e se prononce selon la reigle generale, c'est ascauoir comme e, comme sapience, audience, conscience, &cc. dans lesquels mots, ou leurs semblables ait i deuant, a cause que in est pas en la mesme syllabe que e. If fault donc prononcer sapiance, audiance, conscience, &cc.

D 3

Hath not she generall rule of chefore n anyother exception? Tes. What is its was a miner and he was a supplied to

It is that e before n in the third a Atgloison Lange is never pronounced like a but tike o. months a some of a language)

whys avismentonounous mentano, mensush,

Becausen is never pronounced in the third person of the plurall of verbes, in the which emust bee sounded feminin, as firent, fautent, dansent, auoyent, le manie pronounce, firet, fautet, die a la salatas alla danfer, auoyet.v. bataup, rosquore sund li, s i?

carlors cell promorais comme How do you pronounce the diphthong eit non 2. ci is pronounced like c masculin, an un mois sentinos

feigner, feize, pelgner, &comp bnoins also found legner, leze, pegner, &c. dell'ilombert Hath not this rule any exception? delly lambers

Tes. How many? Two is delle a simple polying

Which is the furfished mon some the coming of surings The first is of the forwardes wei and fei, on platenth and of those that are derined of them, as veit, feit,

veirent, feirent, wherein i is pronounced, and not c. Read then the sup odslivenland

vi,fi, virent, firent, &come, mania 120000000 Which is the fecond?

confoignes, &ct. The La reigle generale de e deuant n n'a elle point d'autre exception? Si a Qu'elle?

C'est que e deuant n de la troissesme
personne du plurier des verbes
ne se prononce iamais
comme e, mais comme e.

La raison est, que n n'est iamais prononcée

a la troisiesme personne du plurier des

verbes, & dont, e est seminin, comme

firent, sautent, dansent, auoyent,

il faut prononcer firet, sautee,

danset, auoyet.

Comment se prononce la diphthongue ei?

feigner feize, peigner &cc.

prononcez segner, séze, pégner. &cci-

Ceste reigle n'a elle point d'exception?

Si a, Combiene Deux

Qu'elle est la primiere?

La premiere est de ces deux mots vei, & fei, & de leurs deriuez, comme veit, feit, veirent, feirent, ou i est prononcé, & non pas e. Il faut donc lire

vi, fi, virent, firent, &c.

Quelle est la seconde?

#### THE FRENCH

The second is when a followeth ei,
for then both e and i are pronounced,
as peindre, creindre, veine, ceindre,
cu.

How do you pronounce eu?

ou is pronounced like u onely, as
feu, peu, vouleu, Dieu, lieu,
pronounce fu, pu, voulu, Diu, liu,
keeping not with standing somewhat
she pronounciation of e.

How do you pronounce is is pronounced like the double English ce, as fit, mit, rit, pris, suit, reade feet, meet, reet, prees, sueet.

How do you pronounce and insted with

two pointes oner their bead in this manner e,i?

and i noted after this manner are devided

from the vowell going afore, and they make a

fillable by them selues, as pais, voue,

creue, naif, baif, poète, Reade pa-is, vou-e,

creu-è, na-if, baif, po-ète.

How do you pronounce of
o is pronounced like this English word own,
as sot, pot mot, lot ofer ofter. Fxcept
fol, sol, which are pronounced fou, sou.

### ALPHABETH.

La second est quand a suit apres ei, car lors é & sont tous deux peononcez, comme geindre, creindre, veine, ceindre.

eu.

Comment prononcez vous eu?

eu sont prononcez u, comme

feu,peu, vouleu, Dien, leiu,

prononcez fu, pu, voulu, Din, liu,

retenant neantmoins vn peu

de la prononciation de e.

Comment prononcez vous i.
ile prononce comme le double et Anglois,
comme fit mit, rit, pris, suit,
lisez feet, meet, reet, prees, sueet.

Comme prononcez vouse, & i, notez de deux points sur la teste en ceste maniere e i?

e, & i notez en ceste maniere sont deuslez de la voyelle precedente, & font vne syllabe spart, comme pais, vene, crue naif, baif, poète, lisez pa-is, vou-e, creu-e, na-if, ba-if, po-ète.

Comment prononcez vous o?

ele prononce comme ce mot Anglois owe,
comme for, por, mot, lot, ofer ofter. Exceptez
fol, fol, qui sont prononcez fou, son.

oi, buoy, men a hacisle.

How do you pronounce oi, or oy? Oi, or oy are pronounced like oc, as moy,toy,foy, toit, boit, roy, loy. Reade moé, toé, foé, toét, boet, roc, loc, note that this e is pronounced like e neuter, or like the English diphthong ca. oeu/ month in the min

How do you pronounce ocu? souls and aciquis œu are pronounced like u, as œuure, cœur, Reade uvre, cur, in openning u, and making it long, as borowing so newbat of the pronounciation of c, which is before it. om.

How do you pronounce om? om is pronounced as if it were written oun, as nom, renom, reade noun, renoun,

otex intellermino religion den

How do you pronounce on? on is pronounced as if it were Written oun, as mon, non, ton, with a soul and take of reade moun, noun, toun,

Hew do you pronounce ou? ou is pronounced like the double Engling oo, asnous, vous, tous, fous, ol, 1 Reade noos, voos, toos, foos,

oi. oy.

Comment prononcez vousei ou ey?

ei ou ey se prononce comme eé, comme

mey, toy, soy, teit, beit, roy, loy,

Lisez moé, toé, seé, seét, beét, reé, loé,

& notez que cest e se prononce

comme é neutre, ou comme

la dipthongue Angloise ea.

CHANGE OF THE WALLS WAS TO BE A

Comment prononcez vous œu?

œu se prononce u, comme œuure, cœur,

Lisez uvre, cur, en ouurant u, & le sal

faisant long, comme participant vn peu
de e, qui est deuant luy.

om se prononcecomme s'il estoit escript oun, comme nom, renom, lisez noun, renoum.

Canada and the first of the contract of

comment prononcez vous on?

on se prononce comme s'il estoit escript oun,
comme, mon, non, ton,
lisez moun, noun, toun.

OH

Comment prononcez vous on?
ou se prononce comme le double on Anglois,
comme nous, vous, tous, sous.
lisez noos voos, toos; soos.

How do you pronounce u?

u is pronounced as the Scots

do pronounce u of that word Gud,

or like the u of that worde lute, as
but, fut, vier, &.

How do you pronounce y?

y is pronounced even as the French i,
or the English double ee, as
luy, auffy, ainfy, cestuy, aufourd huy.
Read lui, ossi, einfi, cétui, oiourd ui,

## Of the Confonantes.

Sir, sith that the pronounciation

of the French toung, and

generally of all the other

languages, consist eth in the pronunciation

of the letters, but especially of

the vowels (because that without them the

consonants cannot give any sound)

and that there be vowels which give

voice both to the sillables and to the words;

and besides that, we have sufficiently enough

spoken of the same vowels; will not that suffise

for the pronounciation of the French toung,

as well to read well, as to speake well?

Comment prononcez vous n?

n se prononce comme les Escossois

prononcent n de ce mot Gud,

ou n de ce mot lute, comme

but, fut, vser,&c.

Comment prononcez vous y?

y le prononce tout ainsy que i François,
ou comme le double ce Anglois, comme
luy, aussy, ainsy, cestuy, auiourd buy.
lisez lui, ossi, einsi, cestus, aiourd ui.

## Des Consonantes,

Monsieur, puis que la prononciation
de la langue Françoise, &
generalement de toutes les autres
langues, consiste en la prononciation
des lettres, mais principalement en celle
des voyelles, (d'autant que sans icelles les
consonantes ne peuvent donner aucun son)
& que ce sont les voyelles, qui donnent
voix, & aux syllabes, & aux mots;
& que nous auons assez suffisamment
parlé desdictes voyelles; cela ne suffit il pas
pour la prononciation de la langue Françoise,
tant a bien lire, qu'a bien parlers

No forfoth. For even as the pronunciation of our vowelles differeth from the pronunciation of yours; so the pronunciation of our Consonantes is much difference from yours, the which thing causeth your toung and ours to differ so much in the pronunciation.

Then it is needefull for you to know,
how our consonantes are pronunced,
and discerne the true difference
which is betweene the pronunciation of our
consonantes and yours.

I have learned that even from the beginning, by the tables that you have made of them in this booke.

It is the better. I am very glad of it:

But I desire to know if you have not
forgotten them. For you must
repete them enery day, and so often
that you may imprint them in such fort
into your memory, that they may be
as easy and familiar unto you, as
your owne. For without that, it is
impossible that ever you can
pronounce well, either reading or
speaking, nor that ever you should
write truely.

f pray you then question with me alle and a state

Nenny. Car comme la prononciation de nos, voyelles differe de la prononciation des vostres, aussy, la prononciation de nos Consonantes est beaucoup differente de la vostre, qui fait que vostre langue, & la nostre different tant en prononciation.

Il est donc de besoing que vous sçachiez, comment nos consonantes se prononcent, & que vous pusssiez discerner la difference qu'il y a entre la prononciation de nos consonantes, & les vostres.

l'ay apprins cela des le commencement, par les tables que vous en auez faictes en ce liure.

Tant mieux vaut. l'en suis bien aise.

Mais ie desire sçauoir si vous ne les auez point oubliéez. Car il les saut repeter tous les iours, & si souvent que vous les imprimiez en sorte en vostre memoire, qu'elles vous soyent aussi aisées & familieres, que les vostres propres Car sans cela il est du tout impossible que iamais vous prononciez bien, soit en lisant, soit en parlant, ny que vous puissiez onc vrayement escrire.

Ie vous prie donc de m'interroguer,

to fee if I have not forgotten them. 7 will, least 7 should wearie you by along treatife, I will omit, for breuitie fake, many things shat might be generally Spoken of the confonantes, And I will not aske you particularly of enery one, for it Should be a superfluous ibing. f will onely examine you upon that they doe differ in from the English consonantes. Tthanke you harrsly, you shall do me a great pleasure. Goto. Then let vsbegin.

How do you pronounce b in the end of a word? b being at the end of a word is never pronounced, if either a vowell, or anothe confonant follow or no, as plomb, coulomb, &c. Read plom, coulom.

How do you pronounce c before a,o,orus c before a,o, and u,is pronounced like English k. as car, cor, curé. Read kar, kor, kuré.

How do you pronounce c before a, or o. bauing a crooke under is noted

pour voir si ie les ay point oubliées.

Ie leveux, & afin de ne vous enuyer
par vn trop long discours, i omettray
a cause de briefueté, beaucoup de choses
qui se pourroyent dire des consonantes en
general, & ne vous interrogueray point
particulierement de chascune, car ce
seroit vne chose superflue.

Seulement ne vous examineray;
de ce en quoy elles sont differentes
des consonantes Angloises.

Le vous remercie affectueusement

le vous remercie affectueulement vous me ferez vn fingulier plaisir. Or-suscommençons donc?

Coment prononcez vous b a la fin d'vn mote b a la fin d'vn mot ne ce prononce iamais, foit qu'il suyue vne voyelle, soit qu'il suyue vne autre consonante, comme plomb, coulomb, &cc. Lisez plom coulom.

Comment prononcez vous c'deuant a,o, & u?
c deuant a,o, & u, se prononce comme k,
comme car, cor, curé: Lisez kar, kor kure.

Comment prononcez vous ç de uant a ou.o, ayant vn crochet dessoubs marqué

E

after this mener ç?

ç before a,or o,noted after this manner,
is pronounced like two II,as
viença, maçon, leçon, façon:
Read viensla, masson, lesson, fasson,

ce, ci.

How do you pronounce c before e.ori?
c before e or i, is pronounced like f,
as celuy, cela, cité, ciron:
Read seluy, sela, sité, siron.

How do you pronounce chefore h?
c before h is pronounced like s

before h in English, as
chose, charge, chef, cheual:
Read, shose, sharge, shef, sheual.
We must except Christ, Christophle,
Chrestien, cholere, choleric, &c.
Wherein h is not pronounced at all.

How do you pronounce c in these words, second, secondement, secret, secretaire, secretement, becasse?

Pronounced in these words like g,
Pronounce then segond,
segondement, segret, segretaire,
segretement, begasse.

How do you pronounce d

en ceste maniere ? gdeuant a, ou o, marqué en ceste maniere, se prononce comme vne f, comme viença,maçon,leçon,façon. Lisez viensa, masson, lesson, fasson.

Comment prononcez vous c deuant e, ouis c deuante, &ise prononce commes, comme celuy, cela, cité, ciron. Lisez feuty, cela, sité, siron.

Comment prononcez youse dequnt b? c deuant b le prononce comme s deuant b en Anglois, comme chose, charge, chef, cheual. Lisez shofe, sharge, shef, shenal. Il faut excepter Christ, Christophle, Chrestien, cholere, cholersc. ou hn'est point prononcée du tout. Comment prononcez vous c en ces mots second secondement, secret, secretaire, secretement, becaffe? ele prononce en ces mots commeg, il faut doncq prononcer segond, segondement, segret, segretaire, segretement, begasse.

Comment prononcez vous d

dbeing at the end of a word is pronounced like t,
as grand, prend, rend, rond:
Read grant, prent, rent, ront.

Except bled, pied,
in the which disneuer pronounced.

How do you pronounce g before a,o,or u?
g before a,o,or u is pronounced
like the English g in
these wordes Gabri 1,God,
as gaber, garde, gobelet; guerdon.

How doe you pronounce g before e,or i?
g before e,or i is pronounced like i
confonant, not altogether so bard as i
English confonant, as geler,
gemir, general, giron, gibbier.

How doe you pronounce gua?
gua is pronounced like ga,
as guarir, language,
Read garir; language.

gue.

How doe you pronounce gue?

gue is pronounced like ge, of these two

English wordes get, gesse, as

guerdon, langue.

"alafin d'vn mot?

d a la fin d'vn mot se prononce comme vnt, comme grand, prend, rend, rond. Lisez grant, prent, rent, ront.

Exceptez bled, pied, ou dn'est point prononcé,

Comment prononcez vous g deuant a, o, & ns
g deuant a, o, & u, se prononce
comme le g Anglois en
ces mots Gabriel, God,
comme gaber, garde, gobelet, guerdon.

Comment prononcez vous g deuant e,& i?
g deuant e, & ise prononce comme i
consonant, non du tout, si fort que i
consenant Anglois, comme geler,
gemir, general, geron, gibbier.

Comment prononcez vous gua?

gua se prononce comme ga,

comme guarir, language,

lisez guerir, language,

Comment prononce vous gue?

gue se prononce comme ge de ces deux

mots Anglois get, gesse, comme
guerdon, langue.

E 3

gu.

How doe you pronounce g before n? gn is hardly pronounced by the Englishmen, not withstanding if they will take beede bow they do pronounce minion, onion, companion, it will be easie for them to pronounce it, for though we do Write the felfe same wordes with gn, neuerthelesse there is small difference betweene their pronunciation and ours, let them take heede onely to found g in the same syllable that n is, and then they Shall not finde any hardnesse in his pronounciation, as mignon, and and and oignon, compagnon, lignage, li-gne, compagnie, Read mi-gnon, oi-gnon, compa-gnon, li-gnage, ligne, compa-gnie, Except, figne, cygne, digne, cognoistre, &c. Wherein g is not pronounced at all.

How doe you pronounce h?
h is pronounced with asperation, to wit in
wordes that are true French, in the which h
is alwaies pronounced, as
hache, hanter, haye, honte, &c.
We must except haleine,
huict, helas, heur, heureux,

gn.

Comment prononcez vous g deuant n?
gn se prononce dissicilement par les Anglois,
toutessois s'ils veulent prendre garde,
comme ils prononcent minion, onion,
companion, il leur sera plus
aisé de le prononcer, car encore que nous
escriuions ces mesmes mots par gn
neantmoins il y a peu de difference de
leur prononciation a la nostre,
seulement qu'ils prenent garde a mettre
g en la mesme syllabe que n, & ils
ne trouueront aucune difficulté en sa
prononciation, comme mignon,
oignon, compagnon,

Lisez mi-gnon, oi-gnon, compa-gnon, li-gnage, li-gne, compa-gnie.

Exceptez signe, cygne, digne, cognoistre, & ses composez, ougn'est point prononcé.

Comment prononcez vous h?
b se prononce par aspiration, asçauoir aux
mots qui sont vrays François, ausquels elle
est tousiours prononcée, comme
bache, hauter, haye, honte, &c.
Il faut excepter haleine,
buist, helas, heur, beureux,

E 4

and all the wordes that are derined from the Latin, which begin with h; as homme, honneur, heritage, &c. wherin h is never pronounced:

Read then omme, onneur, eritage, &c.

11

How do you pronounce two ll in the midst of a word, having i before: and a single lat the end of a word, bauing two or three vowels afore?

I woll in the midst of a word having
i before, as fille, baille:
and a single lat the end of a word,
bauing two orthree vowels before,
as ceil, dueil, orgueil, are bardly
pronounced by the Englishmen, notwithstanding
if they will take heed how they pronounce
these two words, scalion, sculion,
they shall finde more easie to pronounce it:
for they are pronounced almost like,
as baille, taille, vaille, fille,
veille, Except ville.

Is not this rule to be understood in the wordes, wherein there is an other vowell then i, as a, e, o, u, before two 11?

No, for then there is but a single!

pronounced, as palle, malle,
belle, selle, folle, nulle, seulle, Read

pale,

& tous les mots deriues du
Latin, qui ce commencent par h; comme
homme, honneur, heritage, &c.
ausquels elle n'est iamaies prononcees
Lisez donc omme, onneur, eritage, &c.

Comment prononcez vous deux ll au millieu d'vn mot ayant i deuant,
& vne simple la la fin d'vn mot,
ayant deux ou trois voyelles deuant?

Deux l'au millieu d'en mot, ayant i deuant; comme fille, baille:

& vne simple la la fin d'en mot, ayant deux ou trois voyelles deuant, comme œil, dueil, or gueil, se prononcent difficilement par les Angloistoutes fois s'ils prenent garde comme ils prononcent ces deux mots scalion, scoulion, il seur sera plus facile de les prononcer, car elles se prononcent presque de mesme; comme baille, taille, vaille, fille, veille. Excepté ville.

Cestereigle la n'a elle pas lieu au mots ou il y a vne antre voyelle, que i comme 4,e,o,u, deuant deux li?

Nenny, car lors il n'y a que l'une des l qui se prononce, comme palle, malle, belle, selle, folle, nulle, seulle: lisez pale,male,bele,fele,fole,nule,feule.

m.

How doe you pronounce m at the end of a word?

m in the end of a word is pronounced like n, as non, renom: Reade non renon.

ph.

How doe you pronounce ph?

ph is pronounced like f, as

philosophe, prophete, phiegme:

Read filosofe, profete, flegme.

How doe you pronounce qu?

qu is pronounced like English k, as

qui, que, quiconque, quand:

Read ki, ke, ki conkek, and.

How doe you pronounce a single r being in the midst of a word?

Single r is pronounced like r of this English word borow, it must be pronounced very sweetly, and without force, as if it were io yned with the letter going afore, though it be not in deede, as pare, pere, mere, mare, more, guerre, & c.

And in he beginning of a wordt is pronounced like rof this English word ranish, as ranir, reprendre,

rimer,

pale, male, bele, sele, fole, nulle, seulle.

a la fin d'vn mot?

ma la fin d'vn mot se prononce commen,
comme nom, renom: lisez non, renon.

Comment prononcez vous ph?

ph se prononce comme f, comme

philosophe, prophete, phlegme:

Lisez filosofe, profete, flegme.

Comment pronoucez vous que qui se prononce comme k Anglois, comme qui, que, qui conque, quand:

Lisez ki, ke, kisonke, kand.

Comment prononcez vous vn simpler, au milieu d'yn mot?

Anglois borow, il la faut prononcer fort doucement, & sans sorce, come si elle estoit ioin et e auec la lettre de deuant, encore qu'elle ne le soit, comme pare, pere, mere, mare, more, guerre, &c.

Prononce commer dece mot Anglois
ranish: comme ranir reprendre.

#### THE FRENCH

rimer, rome, rumeur.

How do you prouounce two rr together?

Two rr are pronounced more hardly,
and with more force then the single r is?
and are pronounced like the two rr
of this English word warrier,
as terre, guerre, barre. &c.

How doe you pronounce s betweene two vowelles?

s betweene two vowells is pronounced like zas chose, mauuaile, priser: Read choze, mauuaize, prizer.

How do you pronounce two ff?
Two ff are pronounced like c,
as presse, feise, fosse, trouse:
Read préce, feice, foce, trouce.

How doe you pronounce s at the end of a word?

sat the end of a word, is pronounced like z as pas, bas, nous, vous, tous, rois, Read paz, baz, nouz, vouz, touz, roiz.

How doe you pronounce the this pronounced like t without h; as Timothee, the sme, atheiste: Read Timotee, tesme, ateiste.

#### ALPHABETH.

rimer rome rumeur.

Comment prononcez, vous deux rr?

Deux rr se prononcent plus rudement,
& auec plus de force que la simple r.
& se prononcent comme les deux rr
de ce mot Anglois warrier,
comme terre, guerre, barre, &c.

Comment prononcez vous sentre deux voyelles?

vn z, comme chose, manuaise, priser: Lisez choze, manuaize, priser.

Comment prononcez vous deux s?

Deux se prononcent comme vn c,

comme presse, feise, fosse, trouse:

Lisez préce, feice, foce, trouce.

Comment prononcez vous s

comme, pas, bas, nous, vous, tous, rois,
Lifez paz, baz, nouz, vouz, touz, roiz.

Comme prononcez vousth?

th le prononce comme t lans h,
comme Timothee, the sme, atheiste:
Lisez Timotee, tesme, at eiste.

tion.

How doe you pronounce tion?
tion is pronounced as if it were written cion,
as action, affection, prononciation:
Read accion, affection, prononciation.

How do you prenounce x at the end of a word? x at the end of a word is pronounced like z, as aux, paix, faix, lieux, mieux: Read auz, paiz, faiz, lieuz, mieuz.

# Of the generall rules.

Now sir, that we have particularly
spoken of the French letters, as well vowels
as consonantes, and that I know what
difference there is between their pronounciatio
and the English letters, what lacke f
to perfectly read, and speke well?
You lacke yet some generall rules,
the which ought diligently to be observed,
without transgressing them in any wise, if you
desire to pronounce well, but they be very
easie beause, they be sew in number.

The first rule.

VV Hich is the first?
The first is that if a word endeth

tion.

Comment prononcez vous tion?

tion se prononce comme s'il estoit escript cion,
comme action, affection, prononciation:
Lisez accion, affection, prononciation.

Coment prononcez vous x a la fin d'vn mot?
x a la fin d'vn mot se prononce comme z,
comme aux, paix, faix, lieux, mieux:
Lisez auz, piuz, faiz, lieuz mieuz.

Des Reigles generales.

Maintenant quous auos particulierement
parlé des lettres François, tant voyelles
que consonantes; & que se sçay quelle
difference il y a entre leur prononciation,
& celle des lettres Angloises, que reste il
pour perfaictement lire & bien parles?

Il vo'reste encore quelques reigles generales,
qu'il faut diligemment observer,
sans iamais errer a l'encontre, si vous
desirez prononcer; mais qui sont fort
asées, d'autant qu'elles sont peu en nobre.

La premiere Reigle.

O Velle est la premiere?

La premiere est, que si vn mot se finist?

with e feminin, and that the word following beginnesh with a vowell, e feminin is never pronounced, and the two, or three, or four ewardes are isyned together, as if they were but one word, as belle amy e ayme estre aymée:

Read bell-amy-ayme-estr-aymée.

But if a word endeth with emasculin,
or with some other vowell, and that the word
following beginneth with another vowell,
must emasculin, or some other vowell
what soener (except efeminin)
be pronounced?

Tea, say then l'ay donné a monpere, and not l'ay donn-a monpere.

Pronounce il donna a Amour,
and not il donn-Amour.
Sound il est vni & ioinct,
and not il est vn & ioinct,
Say il a courcu a Londres,

and not il a cour a Londres.
and even so of other their like.

## The fecond Rule.

VI Hich is the second generall rule?
The second rule is. If a word endeth
with a consonant, and the word

following

#### ALPHABETH.

par e feminin, & que le mor suyuant, se commence par vue voyelle, e feminin n'est iamais prononce, & les deux, ou trois, ou quatre mots sont ioinsts ensemble, comme s'ils, n'estoy ent qu'vn, comme belle amye ayme estre aymée:

Lisez bell-amy-aym-estr-aymée.

Et si vn mot se finiss par é masculin,
ou par quelque autre voyelle, & q le mot,
suyuant se comence par vne autre voyelle,
é masculin, ou quelque autre voyelle
quelle quelle soit (excepté e feminin)
doibt elle estre prononcée?

Ouy, dictes donc l'ay donné a mon pere, & non pas l'ay donn a mon pere.

Prononcez il donna a amour, & non pas il donn amour.

Prononcez il est vni & winct, & non pas il est un & winct.

Dictesil a coureu a Londres. & non pasil a cour a Londres.

& ainfy des autres leurs femblables.

## La seconde Reigle.

Velle est la seconde Reigle generale?

La seconde reigle est, que si vu mot se
par vue consonante, & que le mot (finist

following beginneth with a vowell,
the two or three, or foure wordes
are pronounced together, as
if they were but one word, as il ay moit
assez a chanter en Musique, pronounce
as if it were but one word,
llaymoitasezachanteren Musique.

Hath this rule no exception?

No, but in this word et which alwaies
is pronounced é, without t, whether a vowell,
or a consonant doth follow after him.

### The third Rule.

The third rule is, if a word
endeth with one or two confonants,
and that the word following beginneth with
another confonant, the confonants in the end
of the word are never pronounced,
as i'ov faict cela: c'est trop tost parlé:
Readi'ay fai cela, cé tro to parlé.
Hath this rule no exception?
Tes. The liquides l, m, n, v, are pronounced
and the mutec, when it is the last letter
of a word, for otherwise it must not be
pronounced, as for the liquides
mon loyal serviteur faict son denoir.
Il a acquis vn nom fameux.

#### ALPHABETH.

fuyuant secommence par vne voyella,
les deux, ou trois, ou quatremots
sont prononcez ensemble, comme s'ilz
n'estoyent qu'vn mot, comme il aymoit
assez a chanter en Musique, prononcez
comme si ce n'estoit qu'vn mot,
il aymoit assez a chanteren Musique.
Ceste reigle n'a elle point d'exception?
Nenny, sinon en ce mot et, qui tousiours
est prononcé é, soit qu'il ait vne voyelle,
soit qu'il ait vne consonante apres,

## La troisiesme Reigle.

And for c, auec moy, yn fac plain de bled.

## Apostrophe.

VV Hat doth this marke 'meane being put betweene two letters of aword? This marke is called Apostrophe and it standes for e feminin, it is put for an cin these wordes of one syllable ce, de,ie,le, me, ne, que, se,te,if the word following beginnerb with a vowell, asc'eft, for ce eft, d'amour, for deamour,i'ay for ieay, l'amy, for le amy, m'enseigner for me enseigner, n'est for ne eft, qu'il for que il : s'esbatre, for le esbatre: t'apprendre, for te apprendre, and even so of other their like, and likewife in this word finass'ilsforfiils: and la, as l'aureille for la aureille,

#### Band.

WW Hat doth this marke-meane?

This marke - sheweth that the word in the midst of the which it is found is copounded of two wordes, which ought to be pronounced together with any division, as porte-flambeaux, donne-iour, graue-doux.

Admi-

Et pour c, ance moy, un sac plain de bled.

## Apostrophe.

Ve signisse ceste marque "mile entre deux lettres d'vn mot?

Ceste marque s'appelle Apostrophe, & vaut autant qu'vne seminin, elle se met pour e de ces mots d'vne syllabe ce, de, ie, le, me, ne, que, se, te, si le mot suyuant se commence par vne voyelle, comme c'est pour ce est, d'amour, pour de amour, s'ay pour ie sy, l'amy, pour le amy, m'enseigner: pour me enseigner n'est, pour ne est, qu'il, pour que il: s'esbatre, pour se esbatre: à apprendre, pour te apprendre, & ainsy des autres seurs semblables & pareillement en ce mot s'ils pour si ils, & la comme l'aureille pour la aureille.

#### Liaison.

Ove fignifie ceste marque? Ceste marque - signific que le mot au milieu duquel elle se trouue est composé de deux mots, qui se doibuent prononcer ensemble sans deuision, comme porte-flambeaux, donne-iour, graue-doux

FE

### Admiration.

VV Hat doth this marke! signifie?
This marke! is commonly set after the wordes of admiration, and exclamation, as helas! las moy miserable! ô quel auguste port! quelle Angelique face! & e.

## Interrogation.

VV Hat dosh this marke? signifie?
This marke? is put after the wordes
of interrogation or asking, as
Qui a faict cela?est-ce yous?
The which ought to be pronounced
with some vehemencie.

#### Of Distinctions.

VV Hat dotb this marque, signific being at the end of a word?
This marke, which is called comma, she weth vs in reading, or speaking that we must either read or speake thetberto, without any staying or brething, and being there we must breath a little, then follow, because the whole sence of the sentence is not yet perfect, as Qui a bon voisin, a bon matin.
What do these two pointes: signific?
This marke: which is called colon

tca : hesb

## Admiration.

Ove signifie ceste marque?!

Ceste marque! se met apre les paroles
d'admiration, ou exclamation, comme
belas! las moy miserable! à quel auguste
port! quelle Angelique face! & c.

## Interrogation.

Ove signifie ceste marque??

Ceste marque? se met apres les paroles
d'interrogation, ou demande, comme

Qui a faict cela? Est-ce vous?

Ce qui ce doibt prononcer auec
vn peu de vehemence.

# Des Distinctiones.

Ove signific ceste marque,
estant a la fin d'un mot?
Ceste marque, qui se nomme comma
signific qu'en lisant, ou parlant il faut
lire, ou parler sans s'arrester insques la;
& la prendre un peu haleine,
puis suyure d'autant que le sens de la
sentence n'est pas encore parfaict, comme
Qui a bon voisin, a bon matin.

Que signifie ces deux points?:
Ceste marque: qui s'appelle colon,

F 4

THE FRENCH

teacheth vs that we must stay there twise as much as the comma, and that the sentence is not yet ended, as Les choses faictes auec deliberation, opportent honneur a qui les taict, si elles sont bien faictes: & au contraire deshonneur au conseiller, si elles sont mal faictes.

What doth this point alone . signifie?
This marke . teacheth vs that the sentence is ended, and that we must there breath long twise as much as at the colon at least, as

L'hommerulé, par long vlage,
N'est folement auantureux:
Et qui par son perilest sage,
S'appelle sage mal'heureux.
What dothehis marke () signifie?

This marke () which is called parenthesis, devideth the sense of the sentence: and that which is conteined in it ought to be pronounced more low then the rest, as Le scay bien (& ne me feray iamais donner la geine pour le consesser) qu'il y a plus d'ignorance en moy, que de scièce en vous.

Now there is all, I am very glad

to see that you can so well remember

your rules of the pronounciation, if you

can observe and practise them so well

as you can tell them, and as yet

bane

fignifie qu'il faut s'arrester deux fois autant la qu'au coma, & que la sentence n'est encore paracheuée, comme Les choses faictes auec dels beration, apportent honneur a qui les faict, si elles sont bien faictes: & au contraire deshonneur au conseiler, si elles sont mal faictes.

Que signifie ce point. seul?

Celte marque, fignifie que la sentence est parfaicte, & que la il faut prendre bonne haleine, deux fois autant au moins qu'on en prend au colon, ou deux points, comme,

L'homme ruse, par long vsage, N'est folement auantereux: Et qui par son peril, est sage,

S'appelle sage malheureux.

Que signifie ceste marque? ()

Ceste marque () qui s'appelle parenthese entrecouppe le sens de la sentence, & ce qui est contenu en icelle se doibt prononcer plus bas que le reste, comme se se sens bien ( on ne me fer aviamais donnér la gesne pour le confesser) qui il y a plus d'ignorance en moy, que de science en vous:

Or maintenant voy la tout, ie suis infiniment aise de voir, que vous auez si bien retenu vos reigles de prononciation: si vous les pouuez aussi bien obseruer & pratiquer comme vous les sçauez, & que vous

have answered me wishout baning committed any fault, you cannot chuse but to pronounce and read as well and as perfectly as any naturall Frenchman, yeamuch better then many Frenchmen themselues.

It were a strange thing that I wbich am a stranger should pronounce bester the language of some countrey, then be which is borne in that countrey.

I vell you true : all Frenchmen doe not pronounce and speake French well, as you shall heare hereafter.

7 am content to beleene you, least ? Should frustrate you from your desire, which is to encourage me. I thanke you hartily for its standard on O

You shall finde it so.

Och के सव्यक्ति क्यों में मा Now that I baue contented you concerning the rules of the pronounciation, the which by your owne curtesie you have taught me, will it please you to do me the fanour (for to adde a second band to the first ) to resolue me of some doubtes wherin I am, and answere me vpon some questions that I would faine yet askeyou, of the pronounciation. You could not do me a greater pleasure. It is the true way of learning.

#### ALPHABETH.

m'auez respondu, sans auoir faict aucune faute, il ne se peut faire que vous ne prononciez, & lissez aussi bien & parfaictement qu'vn François naturel, voire mesine beaucoup mieux que beaucoup de François qu'il y a.

Ce seroit vne chose estrange que moy,
qui suis estranger, peusse mieux prononcer
la langue d'vn païs, que celuy qui
est né au mesme païs

Ie vous dis verité. Tous ceux qui sont Frauçois ne prononcent, ny ne parlent pas bié François, côme vous entêdrez cy apres.

Ie suis content de vous croire pour ne vous frustrer de vostre desir, qui est de me donner courage dont ie vous remercie tres-affectueusement.

Vous le trouuerez ainly.

Maintenant que ie vous ay satisfaich, touchant les reigles de la prononciation, que de vostre grace vous m'auez apprises, vous plaiss il me faire tant de feueur, pour adiouster vne seconde obligation ala premiere, de me resouldre de quelques doubtes, ou ie suis, & me respondre a quelques demandes, que s'ay a vous faire de la prononciation encore.

Vous neme scauriez saire plus de plaisir, C'est ie vray moyen d'apprendre.

# We mount vo to knowledge through the steam

We mount up to knowledge through the steares, of doubt. Go to, let us then begin.

Whether Frenchmen speake faster then Englishmen or no.

What is the cause that Frenchmen Speake to thicke and fast? It seemeth so vnto you, but they do not speake faster then the Englishmen : the Frenchmen thinke fo much of the Englishmen, if they doe not understand their toung, as for me f thought so when I came unto England, but I finde the contrary now that I understand their toung: you (hall finde it fo, when you (hall understand ours, and you shall finde very little difference, or none at all. I will not denie, but there be some that speake faster one then others, according to the disposition of their wit, as shose whose wit is more sharpe and quicke doe speake more fastly and readily then those whose wit is blunt and stacke, which in deede do fpeake very flackly, unleffe one correct himselfe by indgement, and the other amend their fault by practife, otherwise I see not any other difference. There is another reason that makes 704

#### ALPHABETH.

On monte a la doctrine par les degrez du doubte, Or sus donc, commencez.

Si les François parlent plustost que les Anglois ou non.

Ou vient que les François parlet fitoft? Il le vous semble ainsy: mais ils ne parlent pas plus tost que les Anglois: les François en pensent autant des Anglois s'ils n'entendent leur language, pour le moins ie l'estimois ainfi, quand ie vins en Angletterre, mais ie trouve du contraire maintenant que i entens leur langue: vous le trouverez tout de mesme, quand vous entendrez la nostre; & y trounerez fort peu, ou point de difference, ie ne veux pas nier qu'il n'y en ait, qui ne parlent plustost les vns que les autres selon la disposition de leur esprit, comme ceux qui ont l'esprit plus vif & prompt parlent plus vitement, & promptement que ceux qui ont l'esprit tardif & lent,

qui parlent fort lentement, finon que les

iugement, & les autres s'amendent par

l'exercice, autrement ie n'y voy aucune

difference. Il y a vne autreraison qui vous

vns se temperent & corrigent par le

you thinke that we speake so fast, to wit the most part of our wordes be longer then yours, which are almost all of one fyllable, so that one of our wordes Seemesh unto you so be two or three, or foure of yours, according as many syllables, asit bath. Befides, We knit and ioyne together fo our wordes with amutuall knot and proportion, both of vowels and consonantes, that it seemeth that enery comma is nothing but a word: for though they are sometimes seuen or eight together, they are so well ioned and feathered one with another, that they can not be unknitted without breaking the rules of the true and naturall pronounciation: The which thing so much lacked that it will make vs speake fast, but by contrary it gines b both grace and distinction to the pronounciation.

# Of the pronounciation of tounges in generall.

A Ndin what thing consiste the pronounciation of toungs?

The pronounciation of toungs doth consist in the true and lively pronounciation of all the letters, but namely of the vowelles, for there is not any syllable, but it

faict penser que nous parlons si tost, c'est que la plus grand part de nos mots sont plus longs que les vostres, qui presque tous sont d'vne syllabe, si bien qu'vn de nos mots vous semble estre deux,ou trois, ou quatre des vostres, selon autant de syllabes qu'il a. Il y aplus, c'est que nous ioingnons tellement nosmots. ensemble, par vne mutuelle liaison & proportion de voyelles & consonantes, qu'il semble que chasque coma n'est qu'vu mot, car encore qu'il y en ait quelque fois Sept, ou huict ils sont si bien mariez & enchainez ensemble, qu'on ne les peut desioindre, sans rompre les reigles de la vraye & naturelle prononciation: Ce qui, tant s'en faut qu'il nous face parler toft, qu'au contraire il donne grace, & distinction a la prononciation.

De la prononciation des langues en general.

E Ten quoy confiste la prononciation des langues?

La prononciation des langues confiste en la vraye & naifue prononciation de toutes les lettres; mais principalement des voyelles, caril n'y a aucune syllabe qui

hath one vowell at least, the which wowell gineth found to the fyllable, and without which the fillable or word could not be pronounced, as bat, bel, fit, fot, fut, wherein you may fee that the word bat, is pronounced bya, bel by e fit by i, for by o, fut by u, and that be without a, bl without e, fe without i,st without o, ft without u, or some other vowell, and like wife of other, cannot have any pronounciation, ne when all the confonants were together: But contrariwise a vowell alone can make by it selfe a syllable, year word without the belpe of any consonant, as ya il, vnir, wherein you may fee that y, a, and v, make three syllables by them selues, and in like maner of others. But it is not so of the consonantes. In such sorte that he that can once give to the vowels their true and naturall sound, can vante himselfe that be hath gotten the best part of the pronounciation of the toung that he learnes, seeing that the pronounciation of it doth wholy belong to it.

Wherefore Frenchmen doe write many letters that are not pronounced.

IN what doth consist the sweetnesse and facilitie of a toung or speech ?

The

n'ait vne voyelle au moins, laquelle voyelle donne le fona la syllabe, & fans laquelle la syllabe, ou mot ne scauroit estre prononce, comme bat, bel, fit, fot, fut, ou vous voyez que le mot bat est prononce par a, bel par e, fit par i, fot par o, fut par u; & que bi fans a, bl fans e, fi fans i, ft fans o, ft fans s, ou quelque autre voyelle, & ainfi des autres, ne pequent auoir aucune prononciation, voire quand toutes les consonantes seroyent ensembles Mais au contraire vne voyelle seule peut faire d'elle mesme vne syllabe, voire vn mot fans l'aide d'aucune consonante, comme y ail, unir, ou vous voyez que y, a, &cu, font trois syllabes d'eux mesmes, & ainsi des autres. Mais cen est pas ainsi des consonantes. Tellement que qui peut vne fois donner aux voyelles leur vray,& naturel son, se peut bien vanter qu'ila atteinet la meilleure part de la pronociatio, de la langue qu'il apprend: puis que la pronociatio d'icelle en deped entierement.

Pourquoy on escrit les lettres quine sont point prononges.

E Nquoy confiste la douceur & facilité
d'yne langue?

Pikica

The meernelle and facilitie of a toung consisteth in the multitude of vowels, and contraritisfe both the bardne ffe and rudene ffe thereof proceedeth of the confonantes, fo that the tounes, wherein vowels exceede the number of confonantes, as the Greeke and Latin toung, and other their like, are much more (weeter to be pronounced, and pleasant to be beard, then those wherein for a vowell there is alwases three or foure confonances: And to the end one [hould not thinke that I speake of u by affection. I leave the sudgement of it to the gentle reader, which even as 7 speake of it w shout particular affection, bosb wil sudge of it without passion, and weigh the reasons in the balance of an indifferent arbitrement That is the cause wherfore there be lo many consonants in the French toung Which are not pronounced: for if two, or three or foure confonants do follow one another, wis bout any vowell, esther in the beginning, or in the midft, or in the end of a word, or two or shree, or foure, none but the last is pronounced, excepting 1, m, n, r, and iskewife x and p, fo that they be in the midft of a word, and not in the and a s we have fast before.

Wherfore are they then written if they be not pronounced? For three principall reasons.

The first safer to shew that the wordes in the

midf

La douceur & facilité d'une langue confifte en la mulitude des voyelles, & au contraire la difficulté & rudelle procede des consonantes, de sorte que les langue, ou il y a plus de voyelles, comme la Grecque, & la Latine, & autres leurs femblables, sombeaucoup plus douces a prononcer, & plaifantes a ouyr, que celles, ou pour vne voyelle, il y a toufiours trois, ou quatre consonantes: & a fin qu'on ne pense que i'en parle par affection, i'en faille le judgement au lecteur debonaire, qui tout ainfi que i'en parle lans affection particuliere, en voudra juger, fans passion & peler les raisons en la balance d'vn arbitre indifferent. C'est pourquoy il y a tant de confonantes en la langue Fraçoile, qui ne sont point prononcées: car fi deux ou trois, ou quarre consonantes s'entresuivent sans aucune voyelle, soit au commencement foit au millieu, foit ala fin d'vn mot, ou de deux, ou de trois ou de quatre, il n'y a que la derniere qui foit prononcee, exceptant, l, m,n,r, & w, &p, au millieu d'vn mot, & non pasa la fin comme nous auons dit deuant.

Pourquoy les escript on donc, si on ne les prononce Pour trois rassons principales.

La premiere pour demostrer que les mots au

G 2

midft of which a consonant is not pronounced are borowed of the Latin toung as prompt, faict, faulx, wherein the last p, of prompt, and c, of faict, and 1, of, faulx, are not pronounced, but are written to show that they are derined of those Latin wordes promptus, factum, talfum, and the like of others: although that it is not observed in all the Latin wordes according the exceptions that we have given before, as excepter, exces, exprimer, wherein x, and pare abvaies pronounced in the midst of the word, though they be derived from excipere, excellus, exprimere.

What is the second reason, whereof they write in the midst of award some consonants, that are not pronounced?

It is for to make the letter which is before the consonante long, which otherwise should be fhore, astelle, belte, euft, cognoift, or for to: (how that the wordes wherein they be written and not pronounced, are Nouns of the plurall nomber, the which is formed of the I fingular, adding thereunto either s, or z, as of mot mots, of estang, estangs, of longlongs of grec, grecz, of grand grads, of chefchefse in the which plurals nombers the last voup tio? confonant, fauing one, is never pronounced nor in other their like, Read the mos, estans, lons! grez,

millieu desquels vne colonante n'est point prononcée, sont empruntez du Latin, come prompt, faict, faulx, ou le dernier p de prompt, & le e de faut, & l de faulx, ne sont point prononcez mais sont escripts pour demonstrer qu'ils sont derinez des mots Latins promptus factum faisan & lains des autres cobien que cela n'a pas lieu en tous les mots Latins, selon les exceptios que nous en auons donné, comme excepter, exces, exprimer, ou k; & p, sont tous ours prononcez au milieu du mot, encore qu'ilz soyent deriuez de excipere la compensation des excesses primeres.

Quelle est la seconde raison pour quoy on escript, au millieu d'yn mot, des consonates qu'on ne prononce point?

C'est, ou pour rendre la lettre de deuant la consonante longue, qui autrement seroit briefue, comme teste, beste, eust, cognoist, ou pour mostrer q les mots, ou elles sont escriptes & non prononcées, sont Noms du plutier nombre, lequel est formé du singulier en adiousta ut s, ou z comme de mot mots, d'est ang est angs, de long longs, de gree greez, de grand grands, de chef chess, ausquels plutiers la penultime consonante n'est iamais prononcée n'y eu autres leurs semblables, Lisez mos, est ans, lons,

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grez grans, chés, oc. a don la maille

Which is the third and the last?

The ibird is of all the wordes , which doe finish with a consonante, the which though st neuer be pronounced, excepting the liquides before another confonant, as il faut toufiours cercher vertu, wberein neither a in the word faist, is not pronounced, to because the word following tousiours, is begunwith another confonant; nor s, before i, in the word toufiours, because a before a vowell is confonant; nor s at the end of the Word toufiours, because the Word following cercher, beginneth with the confinant c, fo that it must be pronounced il fau touiour cercher vertu: though I fay we do not pronounce a confonant being at the end of a word: when another confonant followeth, it ought not withfranding to be written, because if a vowell dosh follow, it is pronounced, as il faut aymer touliours vnite wherein t,in the word faut is pronounced, because she word following is begun mish a vowell, and likewise the last stofithe word toufiours, because the word following vnite beginneth with an other vowell, and likewife in other their like. It is then a most necessarie thing that such conforants should be written ( shough shey

grez, grans, chés, che.

Quelle eft la troisiesme & derniere? La troisselme est de tous les mots, quise finissent par vne colonante, laquelle encore qu'elle ne soit iamais prononcée, excepté les liquides deuant vne autre confonante, commeil fant tonfiours cereber vertu,ou n'yt,en faut n'est point prononcé a cause que le mot suivant toufiours, se commence par vne autre consonante,n'y s, deuant i, en ce mor tousiours, d'autant que i, deuant vne voyelle est consonante, n'y s,a lafin du mot tou fiours, d'autant que le mot fuiuant cercher, se commence par la consonante c, si bien qu'il faut prononcer il fau touiour cercher vertu: encore di-ie qu'on ne prononcepoint vne consonante, ellant a la fin d'vn mot, quand il suit vne autre consonante, elle doibt neantmoins eltre escripte, d'autant que s'ils suit vne voyelle elle elt prononcée, comme il fant aymer tousiours vniié, out, en fant est prononce, d'autant que le mot suiuant symer fe commence par vne voyelle,& pareillement le derniere s, de tousiours a cause que le mot suivant vnité le comence parvne autre voyelle, & ainfi desautres. Cest donc vne chose tres-necessaire qu'on escriueces consonantes (encore qu'on ne les

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be not pronounced ) as well for the diffinction of the wordes that bane diners signification, diners spelling, and not with standing like pronounciation, as to eschue a bleating which (hould follow, because of the vowels, if we Thould not intermingle betweene them fome consonants, as for example of those that have both diners signification, dinars spelling and like pronounciation, il a perdu le sens de la veue, il a perdu le sang des veines. Il ne viendra point fans moy. Wherein you may fee that thefe three words, fens, lang, fans, are pronounced like one another not with franding one fignifiesh one thing, and the other another, to wit, lens fignifieth sense in English, and fang bloud, and fans without, and like wife of other their like.

I pray you give me an example of the written, wordes, wherein a confonant must be written, though except a vowell doth follow it is pronounced?

This will serve you for all others.

Il faut faire cela, wherein t in the word faut is
not pronounced, because the word following faire
beginneth with a consonant, notwithst anding
t must be written, for to keepe the word in
his nature and vertue, first for his signification,
as for to distinguish it of the word faux in this
example faux teston, and prestez moy vne
faulx

prononce point) tant pour la distinction des mots qui ont diverse fignification, diuerse orthographe, & neantmoins pareille prononciation, que pour fuir le baaillement, qui se feroit à cause des voyelles, si l'on n'interposoit entre elles des consonantes; come de ceux qui ont diuerse fignification, diverse orthographe, & pareille fignification, Ha perdu le sens de la veue, Il a perdu le sano des veines. Il ne ne viendra point sans moy. Ou vous voyez que ces trois mots fens, fang, & fans, le prononcent l'vn come l'autre neantmoins I'vn signifie vne chose, & l'autre l'autre, c'est ascauoir sens signifie sense en Anglois, & fang bloud, & fans without, & ainsi des autres.

Ie vous prie donnez moy vne exemple des mots, ou il faut que la consonante soit escripte, encore que s'il ne suit vne voyelle, elle n'est point prononcée?

Ceste cy vous seruira pour toutes.

Il fant fane cela, ou t, du mot faut n'est point prononcé, a cause que le mot suivant faire se commence par vue consonate, toutes sois il faut escrire le t, pour tenir le mot en si nature, premierement pour la signification, comme pour le distinguer de faux enceste exemple faux testen, & prestez moy une

faulx pour coupper mes prez, ne faux point a faire cela, wherein thefe foure words faut, faux, faulx, faux, bane foure fignifications, though they have but one felfe same pronounciation, because of the consonants that follow ech one of them. Secondly they must bewritten because of the pronounciation, for if a vowell dorb follow, they be pronounced, as il faut aymer : wherein t in the word faut is pronounced, because the word following aymer beginneth with a vowell, and like wife other their like, other wife it (hould follow agaping and bleating, because of the vowels which should be as hard to pronounce, as rude to be beard, as if one would pronounce il fau aymer, for il faut amer: ie vou en croy, for ie vous en croy. For the sweetest prononciation consisteth in an even and apt ioy ning together both vowels and confonants, in such fort that if it doth exceede either of one or of the other, about two or three, the pronounciation is much more the harder.

Now you may see into what error doethose fall shat Will have us to write as we pronounce, and so pronounce as we doe write, and what absurditie should follow of it.

It is true. But tell me I prayyou, is it needefull that Frenchmen should learne all zbose rules, when they begin to learne both faulr pour coupper mes prez ne faux point afaire cela, ou ces quitre mots fant, fanx, faulx faux on quarre lignifications, encore qu'ils n'ayent qu'vne mefine prononciation, a cause des consonances qui fument vn chacun d'iceux. Secondement il les faut elertre pour la prononciation car s'il furuoit vne vovelle elles, font prononcées, comme el faut aymer out, en fant est prononce à cause que le mot fusuant aymer se commence par vne voyelle, & ainfi des autres autrement il se feroit vn basillement de voyelles, qui seroit austi difficile a prononcer, querude a ouyr, come fi on prononcont il fan aymer, pour ilfant aymer, se vou en croy pour se vous en crey. Car la p'us douce pronotiation confilte en vne deue haifon de vovelles. & consonantes ensemble, si bien q's'il excede ou de l'vne, ou de l'autre de plus de deux, ou troisau plus, la prononciation en elt beaucoup plus rude.

Maintenant vous voyez en qu'elle erreur tobet ceux qui veulet qu'on elcriue come on prononce & qu'on pronoceainsi qu'on escript, & qu'elle absurdités en ensuuroit.

Il est vray, Mais dites moy, ie vous prie, est-il de besoing que les François apprenent toutes ces reigles, quand ils apprenent a to read, and write.

N for the naturall pronounciation of our toung, when we speake, and the continuall we that we have in reading, doe teach vs in such fort, that if one would either speake, or read as it is written, it were so hard to him (I meane of those that naturally speake good French) to pronounce ill either speaking or reading, as it is hard to straungers to pronounce it well, without observing therms.

Is st then necessarie for toread well, to pronounce well, and to speake well, one should

obserne all theserules?

Yeanecessarily. For even as it is impossible to discerne the tune and Musicke of a song placed upon a lute, though never fogood, except he that playeth, doth observe both time and measure fit and apt for it; enen so he that speaketh, except be doth pronounce as be ought to do, making a syllable short, that ought to be long, and long the which ought to be short: or giving to a letter the found which is due to another, or taking away the letters that must be kept, or keeping those that ought to be taken away, takethaway not onely the grace of the toung: but also can not be understood but with much a do: for the wordes are nothing els, but the shapes and images of things,

lire,& efcrire.

Nenny: car la naturelle prononciatio de nostre langue en parlant, & le continuel vsage que nous auons en lisant, nous l'apprent, en sorte que si on vouloit parler, ou lire come il est escript, il seroit aussi difficile (1'entens de ceux qui parlent naturellement bon François) a prononcermal, soit en parlant soit en lisant, comme il est mal aisé aux estrangiers de le bien prononcer sans observer les reigles.

Est-il donc de besoin que pour bien lire, bien prononcer, & bie parler, on obserue toutes

ces reigles?

Ouy necessairement. Car tout ainsi qu'il est impossible de discerner l'air, & Musique d'vne chanson iouée sur le lut, pour belle qu'elle soit, si celuy qui ioue n'obserue le temps, la cadance, & mesure requise : ainsi celuy qui parle, s'il ne prononce comme il faut, faisant vne syllabe briefue q deuroit estre longue, & longue celle, qui deuroit estre briefue, ou donant a vne lettre le son, qui est deu a vne autre, ou ostant celles qu'on doibt oster, oste non seulement la grace de la langue, mais aussi ne peut estre entendu qu'auec grande difficulté: car les patoles ne sont autre chose que les formes, ou images

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things that we have conceived, and that we will expresse and declare in such fort, that if these Shapes are disquised with another pronunciatio, then with the same which they must have, and that serverh ibem in steed of a colour, it were very hard to enow them fuch as they are.

You fay true: But nevertheles ? know many which have beene in Faunce three or foure yeares, which have learned long time and persuadethemselves they speake well, yea some Frenchmen themselues, Which

obserue not all these rules.

Theleene you: for I promise you if they have not either frequented the Court or hanted both the Nobilitie and Genislitie, or learned of some learned man, it is impossible for them, either to pronounce well, nor to speake well.

But 7 pray you, can not one learne so well of the

common fort as of the Geutleman?

Notruely: for there is neather province, nor city, nor any place in Fraunce, where they speake the true and perfect French, such as it is to be readin the bookes, faving among the coursers, Gentleme, Ladies, Gentle Women, and generally among those that professe learning, as in the Courts of Parliament and Vniner sities, which onely baue reserved to them the true nature and perfection of the Frenchtoung. How then speaketh the common fort?

The

des choses que nous anons conceu, & que nous voulons exprimer, si bien que sices formes sont desguisées par vne autre prononciation, que celle qui leur est deue, & leur sert de couleur, il est fort difficile de les cognoistre telles qu'elles sont.

Vous auez raison. Mais si est-ce que i'en cognoy plusieurs, qui ont esté en France trois ou quatre ans, qui ont apprins longuement, & qui se persuadent de bien parler, voire mesme quelques François qui n'obseruent pas toutes ces reigles.

Ie vous en croy: car ie vous asseure que s'ils n'ont ou frequenté la Court, ou hantéla noblesse, ou apprins de quelque homme de lettre, il leur est impossible n'y de bien prononcer, n'y de bien parler.

Et quoy ne peut ou pas aussi bien apprendre du comun peuple que des Gentils-homese

Non : car il n'y a n'y prouince, n'y ville, n'y
place en France, ou l'on parle le vray &
parfaict François, tel qu'on le list par les
liures; excepté parmy les Courtisans, entre
les Gentils-hômes, Dames, & Damoiselles,
& generalement parmy ceux qui sont
profession des lettres, côme aux Courts de
Parlements, & Vniuersitez: q seuls se sont
reseruez la naïsueté de la lague Françoise.
Comment donc parle le vulgaire?

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The common sorte speaketh a broken and bastard
French, and at least so farre from the true
French, as the Italian is of the Latin: and
Which is more, so divers and so differing from
one of the other, both in the pronounciation and
tearmes, as there be not onely many
Provinces, or Cities, but also as there be
many Townes and Villages.

I wonder at it, is it possible that the

Gentlemens speach differeth so much of

the common language?

As true as Itell you. There is more then that, to wit, that the most part of the common fort, which have learned both to read and write, althoughthat when they read a booke, they read it well, and when they do write a letter, or any other thing els, they do it reasonable well, and besides if they would speake well, they hould speakereasonable, yet not withstanding they benot conversant ordinarily with Genslemen, as we have saide before, i bey durst not speake well, because if they would speake otherwise then the comon fort doth, they would laugh at them and mackethem, and they would shink it to be done by pride and presunsption. and fay that they would play the part either of a Courtier or of a Gentleman.

I wonder at it. Those then that goe into France how can they learne to speake good French.

They

Levulgaire parle vn François corrumpu & bastard, & pour le moins aussi essoingné du vray François, que l'Italien est du Latin & qui plus est, aussi divers & différent l'vn de l'autre, tant en la prononciation qu'aux termes, qu'il y a non pas seulement de Provinces, ou Citez, mais mesmes de Bourgs & Villages.

Vous me faictes esmerueiller? Est-il possible que le language des Gétils-hommes differe

tant du language commun?

Aussivray que ie vous le dis. Il y a d'auantage: c'est q la pl'part de ceux du vulgaire q ont appris & a lire, & a escrire, encore q quand ils lisent vn liure, ils le lisent bien, & que quand ils escriuent vne lettre, ou autre chose ils le facent raisonablement bien, & que s'ils vouloyent bien parler,ils parleroyet aucunement bien: neantmoins s'ils ne conversent ordinairement auecla Noblesse, comme nous avons dict, ils n'oseroyent bien parler, d'autant que parlant autrement que le vulgaire, le vulgaire se mocqueroit d'ux,& l'attribueroit a orgueil & presumption, disant qu'il vouldroyent trencher du Gentil-homme, ou du Courtisan.

Iem'en estonne. Comment est-ce donc que ceux qui vont en Frace peuuent apprendre

H

They can never doe it with the common fort, they must needs whe the meanes whereof I have spoken, or else they shall never speake it well, If it were so, it were not neede to goe out of England to learne to speake French.

Nomore it is not, so they bane a learned man to teach it them.

I know some English Ladies, some Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen that never were out of England, but yet without comparison they speake much better then some others I know which have bene in Fraunce by the space of three or fours yeares.

That is strange.

Do not maruaile at it. For the most part of those that goe into Fraunce doe learne by rote, without rules, and without art, so that it is impossible for them to learne, but with a very great space of time, Contrariwise those that learne in England, if they doe learne of one which hath good methode of teaching, they cannot chuse but to learne in a very short time: Furthermore what they learne is farre better then the French which is learned in Fraunce by rote. For we can not speake, that we have not learned and of that we are ignorant. Those that learne of the common people, cannot speake but

a parler bon Fraçois? Il ne le feront iamais auec le vulgaire. Il faut qu'ils s'aident des moyens dont i ay parlé, ou iamais ne le parleront bien. S'il estoit ainsi il ne seroit point de besoing de sortir d'Angleterre, pour apprendre a parler François?

Auslin'est il, pourueu qu'ils ayet vn homme

lettré pour les enseigner.

Ie cognoy des Dames Angloises, des Gentils-hommes, & Damoiselles, qui n'ont iamais sorty d'Angleterre, qui sans comparaison parlent beaucoup mieux que d'autres que ie cognoy, qui on esté en France l'espace de trois ou quatre ans.

Cela eft eftrange.

Ne vous en asmerueillez point. Car la plus
part de ceux qui vont en France apprenét
par routine, sans reigles, & sans art, de sorte
qu'il leur est impossible d'apprendre, sinon
auec vne grande longueur de temps:
Au contraire, ceux qui apprenent en
Angleterre, s'ilsapprenent d'vn qui ait
bonne methode, il ne se peut faire qu'ils
n'apprenent en brief. D'auantagece
qu'ilz apprenent est beaucoup meilleur
que le François qu'on apprend en France
par routine, car nous ne pouuons parler
ce que nous n'auons appris, & que nous
ignoros, Ceux qui apprenent du vulgaire,

commonly and vulgarlie, because their maner of speach and tearmes be common, base and broken of a broken French. Contrarivise, those that doe learne by bookes, they speake according that they learne. But thus it is, that thetearmes and phrases of the bookes are the purest, sinest, and linesiest French (although there is a distinguishing of bookes) they cannot chuse then but to speake more purely, and more linely (as I have said before) then others.

But what? would you have one to speake so eloquently, as one could write?

That were to be wished for, if it were possible but it can not be.

Therefore, that is not what I meane, there is difference betweene to speake purely, and to speake eloquently. Those that have never so little indgement, can make distinction and choise in wordes, either to speake, or to write.

Furthermore. Even as there be divers

arguments, and matter of writings, so there
is diversitie of bookes. Some of them do bandle
familiar matter: others a subject more grave
and more serious. The tearmes of one are
sweet and common: the phrases of others be
eloquent and grave. If we speake as these,
we can not be reproved, but in speaking well:
If we doe write as those, the worse we can get

ne pequent parler que vulgairement, d'autant que leurs phrases & manieres de parler sont vulgaires communes, & basses, d'vn François corrompu: Au contraire, ceux qui apprennent par liures, parlent selon ce qu'ils apprennent: or est-il que les termes, & phrases des liures sont le plus, pur & naif François (bien qu'il y ait distinctió de liures) il ne se peut doc qu'ils ne parlent plus purement, & naisuement (comme i'ay dist) que les autres.

Et quoy voudriez vous qu'on parlastaussi elegamment qu'on pourroit escrire? Cela seroit a desirer, s'il se pouuoit faire, mais

il n'est pas possible.

Aussi n'est ce pas ce que se veux dire, il y a differece de parler purement, & elegament. Ceux qui ont tant soit peu de sugement peuvent faire distinction, & election des mots, soit pour parler, soit pour escrire.

Il y a d'auantage. C'est que tout ainsi qu'il y a diuers argumens & matieres, ninsi y a il diuersité de liures. Les vns traictent de choses familieres, les autres de subiect graue & serieux: le language des vns est doux & commun. Les termes des autres eloquens & graues, Si l'on parle comme ceux-cy, l'on ne sçauroit estre repris de bien parler: Si l'on escript comme ceux-la,

H3

is but praise worthy.

Tea but these that goe into Fraunce can learne as well by booke, as these that learne here

in England.

I graunt it, so that they have some to reach them with methode, as there be some here, but there be fewe or none at all there which professe it.

Now to dot it, but with a very long vie and experience of it in teaching, is possible at all.

Neverthelesse those that goe into Fraunce, bave a very great advantage of these that learne here, because being there, and hearing nothing but to speake French, they cannot chuse but to learne, in a very short time.

In truth that helpeth them much if on the other fide, they learne by bookes. But if they doe not, I will assure you that one can learne so soone to speake it here, being taught, then they to understand it there, being

not taught.

I give so much credit to your saying that I had rather to believe it, then to doubt of it. And to the end I trouble you no longer in replying you to much, I will hold my peace concerning this speach, to aske you another question, which is the last that I have to aske you, beseeching you that even as you have done in others, it will please you to resolve me

l'on n'en peut remporter que louange. Mais ceux qui vont en France peuuent aussi bien apprendre par liure, que ceux qui apprenent en Angleterre.

Il est vray: S'ils auoyent qu'elqu'vn pour les enseigner par methode, comme on trouue icy, mais il y en à la peu ou point,

qui en facent profession.

Or de le faire sans vn long vsage & experiece d'enseigner, il est du tout impossible.

Si est-ce que ceux qui vont en France,ont vn grandauantage fur ceux, qui apprenent icy, d'autant qu'estant la, & n'oyant rien sinon parler François, il est impossible qu'ils n'apprenent incontinent?

A la verité cela leur aide beaucoup, si d'autre coste ils apprenent par liure, mais s'ils ne le font, ie vous puis bien asseurer, que l'on aura aussi tostapprins a parler de deça estant enseigné qu'eux a l'entendre

de par dela ne l'estant point.

l'adiouste tant de credit a vostre dire que l'aymemieux le croire que de le reuocquer en doubte. Et afin de ne vous ennuyer d'auantage en vous repliquant trop, ie metairay fur ce propos, pour vous faire vne autre question, qui est la derniere que i'ay a vous faire, vous priant que, comme vous auez faict des autres, il vous plaise

I am at your commandement. Say and all that I doe shall not be denied onto you, and if I am so happie as to satisfie you, I am contented my selfe, for I desire nothing more then to please you.

I thanke you with all my hart, I pray you then to tell me, what causeth the difference, both of the pronounciation of the true French toung, and of the French of your English lawes.

The difference commeth from the pronounciation of your toung, and of ours. For those that learne the lawes learne to pronounce the French of them, according to the English pronounciation, and not according to the French pronounciation, so that their pronounciation difference so much of ours, as it is impossible for a Frenchman to understand them.

But it seemeth that it differeth not onely in the true pronounciation, but also in the orthographie.

It is so, for if the fault of the one, springeth the
ever of the other: They will write it as they
doe pronounce it, and they will pronounce it as
they have written it, the which thing maketh,
that now it is all altered and corrupted, so that
it may be worthely copared to some olderwines
of some faire building, where so many

brambles

me resourdre des doubtes d'icelles.

Ie suis a vostre commandemet: Dites, & tout ce que ie pourray ne vous sera denié, & si ie suis si heureux que de vous satisfaire, me voyla content, car ie ne desire rien plus que de vous plaire.

le vous remercie tres-hublement, ie vous prie donc de me dire, d'on vient la difference de la pronociation du vray laguage François, & du François de nos loix d'Angletere?

La difference vient de la prononciation de vostre langue & de la nostre. Car ceux qui apprenent les loix, apprenent a prononcer le François d'icelles selon la prononciation Angloise; & non pas selon la prononciation Françoise, de sorte que leur prononciation differe tant de la nostre qu'il est du tout impossible qu'vn François les puisse aucunement entendre,

Mais il semble qu'il differe non seulement en le vraye prononciation, mais aussi en orthagraphe?

Il est vray, car de la faute de l'vn naist
l'erreur de l'autre. Il le veulent escrire
comme ils le prononcent, & le prononcer
comme ils l'escriuent, ce qui fai a qu'il est
maintenant du tout corrompus & pourroit
a bon droit estre coparé a quelques vielles
masures d'vn beau bastiment, ou il y a tant

brambles & thornes are growen, that scarsely it appeareth that ever there had bene any boufe. For before they had found bow to Print, they bane coppied it out so many times, ech scriuener coppying it as bis owne fancie, keeping not the true French orthographie, or spelling, that now it seemeth that almost there is no language more farre from the true French, then the French of your lawes: There is not almost any word, which either by an intermingling, or adding, or diminishing, or changing of a letter into another, they bane not altered and corrupted.

As I see we must take great beede, not to pronounce a strange toung, as we doe pronounce our mothers toung, except we willchange his pronounciation, feing that enery toung bath his owne oka z kwiszodania

proper pronounciation?

It is true. For if according to the pronounciation of the letters of our mother's toung, we Should pronounce a strangers toung, we take away from it, not onely his naturall pronounciation, but also his grace. That is the onely reason why there be so many pronounciations of the Latin toung, as there is nations which doe speake it, for every one pronounceth it according to his owne language, and all pronounce it not well

peine il appert que iamais il y ait eu de maisons, car deuant qu'on eust trouué l'Imprimerie, on la tant de sois coppié, & chaque escriuain, l'escriuant a sa fantasse, & ne retenant l'orthographe Françoise, que maintenant il semble, qu'il n'y a presque language plus essoigné du vray François que ce François vos loix: N'y ayant presque mot que par interposition, ou addition, ou adminution ou changement de lettre en vneautre, l'on n'ait du tout corrompu.

A ce que ie voy, il se faut bien donner garde de prononcer vne langue estrangere selon que nous prononçons nostre langue maternelle, si nous ne voulons changer sa prononciation, puis que chaque langue a sa peculiere prononciation?

Il est vray. Car ii selon la prononciation des lettres de nostre langue naturelle, nous prononçons vne langue estrangere, nous luy ostons non seulement sa naturelle prononciation, mais aussi sa grace. C'est pourquoy il y a autant de diuerses prononciations de la langue Latine, qu'il y a de nations qui la parlent, car vn chacun la prononce selon son propre language, & tous la prononcent mal

except the Italians, which above the rest have kept in their owne toung the nearest pronounciation of the Latin letters, of the which their toung commeth nearer theu any other, what soener it be spoken to the contrary, for the Spanish toung.

I pray you to proue me that, by force similitude?

Enen as pictures that some excellent painter hath drawen of some faire visages, wherein there be many and diners lines to marque, representeth more linely all his draughts, then can do another, which onely had bene drawen, but upon the same picture, the which, though never for are, can not be but, as it were, the shadow of the body, which it representeth, and besides, as a third drawen after upon the second is yet more unlike then the other, and likewife the fourth after the third: the fift after the fourth and so consequently: So the ftalian toung, which is the linelier picture, or image, or shape of the Latin toung, and which representeth more draughts of it then any other, because it had bene the first, which hath bene drawen of the faire face of it, ought worthely to be the more like to it, in pronounciation. The which thing may be proued by so many examples, as well of the letters, as of the wordes, that

fors les Italiens, qui ont retenu en leur langue la plus proche prononciation des lettres Latines, dont leur langue approche plus pres que nulle autre, quoy qu'on veille dire du contraire de l'Espagnole.

Ie vous prie de me prouuer cela par quelque similitude?

Comme vn pourtraiet, que quelque peintre excellent a tiré de quelq belle face, ou il y a plusieurs & diuers lineames a remarquer, represente de plus prestous ses traicts, que ne sçauroit faire vn autre, qui n'auroit esté trace que sur le mesme pourtraict; qui nonobstant quelque excellence qu'il sçauroit auoir, ne peut rien estre que l'ombre du corps qu'il figure : & qu'vn tiers tiré sur le second en est encore pl' esloigné, & pareillement le quart survn troisie me, le cinquiesme, sur le quatriesme, & ainsi consequutiment. Ainsi la langue Italienne, qui est la plus viue image de la langue Latine, & qui en represente plus de traicts, que nulle autre, pour auoir esté la premiere, qui ait esté depeinte fur la belle face d'icelle, doibt a bon droit luy resembler le plus en prononciation. Ce qui se pourroit prouuer par si grand nobre d'exeples, tant de lettres, q de mots

## THE FRENCH

that they would suffise to make a great books of it, if one would spend time about it.

All those that have any sparkle of indgement and which have, though never so little knowledge of the toungs, will graunt it. There is none but he knoweth that the more a painter is neare to some body, much more he seeth it, and markes the lines and draughts that he in it: cotrariwise, how much morehe is far of, the lesse he can discerne and imitate the. It is enen so of the stalian toung, to the Latin toung,

There is none so neave to it then that same, for it. is so neare to it, that now it is in the place of that same. It was at Rome, and through all Italie where they spake altogether Latin: it is now at Rome, and through all Italie where they speake Italian. And we must deeme that those that be more farre from Italies and whose toung bath leffe Latin wordes, ore also more farre from the true Latin pronounciation. The Frenchmen and the Spaniardes are the nearest of. Therefore their pronounciation have greater likenes to it, then any other (though f will not deny ) but they dissagree and differre in many things, but these many thinges are few in comparison of others prono nesations, though enery one will attribute to himselfe the best.

One cannot deny but the Latin toung bath

three

qu'il suffiroyent a en faire vn gros liure,

a qui s'y voudroit amuser.

Tous ceux, qui ont quelque estincelle de iugement,& qui tant peu que ce soit sont versez aux langues, le confesseront. Il n'y a nul qui ne sçache que tant plus vn peintre est prez de quelque corps, & tant mieux il le voit, & remarque les traicts qu'ila: Et au contraire, tant plus il en est loing,& moins il les peut discerner & imiter. C'en est ainsi de la langue Italiennea la Latine.

Il n'y en a point de si proche qu'elle, car elle en est siproche, qu'elle est mesme en sa place. C'estoit a Rome, & en toute l'Italie oul'on parloit entierement Latin : c'est a Rome, & par toute l'Italie, on l'onparle maintenant Italien. Et faut faire estat que ceux qui sont plus esloignez d'Italie,& dont leur langue a moins de mots Latins, sont aussi plus essoignez de la vraye prononciation Latine. Les François & Espagnols en sont les moins esloignez. C'est pourquoy leur prononciation y a plus d'affinité que nulle autre, cobien que iene veux nier qu'ils ne different beaucoup de choses. Mais ce beaucoup est peu en coparaison desautres pronociations, quoy que chacu se vuielle attribuer la meilleure.

L'on ne scauroit nier que langue latine, n'ait

Italian toung, the second the eldest is the Italian toung, the second the Spanish toung, and the third the French toung. But it is very like that the daughters sucking of their mothers milke, have also learned to speake of her: And shough they have changed the Idiomes of wordes, they have not changed the pronounciation; or if they have changed its it is like that they have kept more of st, then the strangers.

The Italian toung is nothing but broken Latin and French mingled together.

The French toung nothing but the olde French and Latin maried together.

The Spanish toung nothing but Latin and Sarrasin mingled together.

In what time did the French toung begin?

The French toung hath his beginning in the time of Julius Cafar. For Cafar having conquered the Gaules, and made the Frenchmen yeelde tributarie to the Romanes, he brought their lawes in o Fraunce, which since have still remained there, in such waies that the Frenchmen were constrained to learne the Latin toung, to the end they should understand the the bester, in such sort that all the writings and plea made before the Indges were in the Latin toung: The which thing helpeth much to corrupt and alter the old toung of the Gaules.

Besides,

#### AL2 HABETH.

trois filles, dont l'aisnée est Italienne,
la seconde Espagnolle, & la
troisselme firançoise. Or il est vray
semblable que les filles suçans le laict de
la mere ont aussi apprins a parler d'elle:
Et bien qu'elles ayent changé les
Idiomes des mots, elles n'ont pas changé
la prononciation, ou si elles l'ont changé
elles en doibuent auoir plus retenu que
ceux qui en estoyent du tout estrangiers.

La langue Italienne n'est autre chose qu'vn Latin & François corrumpu.

La Françoise que le viel language des Gaulois, & Latins marié ensemble,

L'Espagnolle qu'vn Latin & Sarrasin meslé pesse mesle:

En quel téps commença la langue Françoise?
La langue Françoise eut sa naissance du téps
de Iules Cæsar, Car Cæsar ayant subiugué
les Gaules, & rendu les Gaulois
tributaires aux Romains, il apporta leurs
loix en France, qui depuis y ont
continué, si bien que les François
furent contraincts d'apprendre le
Latin, afin de les mie ux entendre,
de sorte que tous les escripts &
playdoyers, qui se faisoyent estoyent
en Latin: Ce qui ayda beaucoup a
corrompre le viel language Gaulois.

Besides, it was necessary that the Lords and Gentlemen of Gaule, which would line at the Court of the Lieutenants of Rome in Gaule, should learne to speake Latin: in such maner that of this changing, was made the change of the toung of the Gaules. For as enery one knowet b, those that will speake well, do imitate as much as they can, the speaches of the Courtiers, as of those which are accompted to speake best, and whose toung is more necessarie for those, which have some sute at the Court: and so the French toung bath his beginning, which fince bitherto hath growen fo much, and is enriched in that fort, that now it is in his perfection.

As soone as the Frenchmen bad laid down the yoke of the bondage of the Empire of Rome, and that they had cast the Romaines out of Gaule, the Italian toung began. For the Romaines carried away with them so many French words, which by curiositie they had learned of the Gaules, as the Gaules had learned some of them, that being returned to Rome, where the Court was kept, they did wholy change and alter the Latin toung. For noueltie sake enery one endenoreth, the best they could to imitate both their

wordes,

#### ALPHABETH

Il ya plus c'est qu'il falloit qles Seigneurs, & Gentils-homes Gaulois, qui vouloyent viure a la Court des Lieutenans de Rome, en Gaule, apprinsent a parler Latin, si bien que de ce changement se feit aussi le changement de la langue Gauloise.Car comme vn chacun sçait, ceux qui veulent bien parler imitet, en tout ce qu'ils peunet, le language des Courtisons comme ceux qu'on estime parler le mieux, & dont le laguage est plus necessaire a ceux qui ont affaire a la Court: & ainsi print le commencement de la langue Françoise, qui depuis insques icy a tellement creu, & s'est enrichie en sorte qu'on la voit auiourd'huy en sa perfection.

En quel temps commeça la langue Italienne?
Aussi tost que les François eurent secoué le
ioug, de l'Empire de Rome, & qu'ils
eurent chassé les Romains de Gaule,
la langua Italienne commença. Car les
Romains remporterent en Italie tant de
mots Gaulois que par curiosité il auoyent
apprins des Gaulois, come les Gaulois en auoyent apprins d'eux, qu'estas retournez
a Rome, ot estoit la Court ils changerent
entierement la langue Latine, Car
pour nouvelleté vn chacun s'estudia,
en tout ce q leur sut possible, d'imiter leurs

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wordes, and their phrases: as of our nature We are more inclined tonew things, then to old : but namely to them which are invented at the Court, the which is nothing but a moold, on the which all the rest of the country, will frame him felfe. And thefe new Latins of Gaule, having cast the first foundations of the Italian toung, the Gothes came after, which helped much to fet the building forward. But the iourneys of Charlemaigne into Italie, and the warres that we had almost continually with the Italians since, and in time of peace, the dayly traffick of one Nation, with the other, have fet the last band to the worke and have finished it, such as we see it at this day.

In what time did the Spanish toung begin?

The Spanish toung began in the conquestes
of Pompeius in Spanne, which for his
principles and beginnings, had like accidents, as
the Italian and the French toungs.

There is such affinitie briweene these three toungs, that who soeuer can speake one of them may easily understand the others, and in a short time learne to speake them.

I am very glad to have beard the beginning of these tounges. I thanke you for it: But 7 pray you to tel me, what you thinke phrases de parler: come de nostre naturel nous sommes tous plus enclins aux choses nouvelles, qu'aux anciennes: mais principalement a celles qui s'inuentent a la Court, q n'est autre chose qu'vn modelle, sur lequel se façone tout le reste d'un pais, Et ces nouueaux Latins Gaulois, ayans ietté les premiers fondemens de la langue Italienne, les Gots vindrent apres, qui auancerent bien le bastiment. Maisles voyages de Charlemaigne en Italie, & les continuelles guerres, que presque depuis nous y auons eu, & en temps de paix le frequent commerce & trafficq d'vne Nation vers l'autre, a apporté la derniere main a l'œuure, tel que nous le voyons aniourd'huy,

En quel temps commenç al Espagnolle?

L'Espagnolle eut son origine des conquestes
de Pompée en Espagne, qui eut pour
principe pareils accidens qu'eurent
l'Italienne & Françoise.

Il y a telle affinité en ces trois langues, que qui en sçait vne, paut ailément entendre les autres, & en peu de temps les apprendre a parler.

le suis bie aise d'auoir entendu le comecemet de ces langues, le vous en remercie: Mais ie vous prie de me dire ce que vous pensez

I 3

### THE FRENCH

of the English toung?

The English toung had his first beginning of the Saxons, and after of the Normans. For the Saxons, having conquered England, brought with them their speach The which thing can be proved by the wordes of one syllable that you have, which doubtlesse

are allmost all the Saxons.

The Normands came after, with William the Conquerer, which made such mingling both of the Saxon toung, and the Normans, that they made your English toung of it, the which not many yeares agoe hath bene much enriched and beautified by the learning that now florishe in this Kingdome, because of the wost quiet and peaceable raigue, that it hath pleased Godby bis dinne mercy to stablish in it, under the fauorable wings of her most Royall Maiestie, to the end it might be the retraite & refuge of all the poore afficted Churches in these latter daies, under the tyranny of the Antichrist.

As I perceive there is nothing which enricheth. more the tongs and peace, nor which altereth and corruptes h them more then warre?

It is true. For the toungs have their feafons and time, ene as the Empires and Monarchies bane theirs: besides they may be compared to the age of a man.

de la nostre Anglolse?

L'Angloise à sa principale origine des Saxons, & depuis des Normans. Car les Saxons, ayans conquis l'Angleterre, apporterent auec eux leur language. Ce qu' ce peut prouuer par les mots monosyllabes que vous auez, qui sans doubte sont presque tous Saxons.

Les Normans vindrent apres, auec Guillaume le Conquereur, qui firent vn tel mellange du Saxon & du Normand, qu'ils en bastirent vostre langue Angloise, qui depuis peu de temps s'est fort enrichie, par les lettres qui maintenant sleurissent ence Royaume, a cause du regne tranquile & pacifique qu'il a pleu a Dieu, par sa diuine grace, d'y establir soubs les aisses fauorables de sa Serenissime Maiesté, pour estre l'asse & resuge des pauures Eglises affligées en ces derniers iours, soubs la tyrannie de l'Antechrist.

A ce que voy, il n'y a donc rien qui enrichisse plus les langues que la paix, n'y qui les change & corrompe plus que la guerre.

Il est vray. Car les langues ont leurs saisons, tout ainsi que lus Empires & Monarchies: & se peuvent accomparer a l'age de l'homme.

## THE FRENCH

In the time of Eunius, the Empire of Rome, was but in the beginning. Euen so the Latin toung was but in his infancie. Now even as the children cannot speake so well, as when they are come unto the perfect age of a man: so in that time the Latin toung had scarsely learned to speake, and as it were, did nothing but stammer, as a childe after his nurse.

In the time of Casar, Pompei, Cicero, and Salust, the Monarchie of Rome was in bis most perfect age, so in their time the Latintoung was in his perfection.

In the time of Quintilian, Plinius, Liuins, and Seneca, the Empire of Rome was in his . better age under Traian and Nero: so the Latin toung began then to dote, in such fort that when the Empire did increase, so did the Latin toung, and when the Empire did diminifh, the language diminished also, till that it had come to his last point of all, and bad put another into his place, which is the Italian. One might make such comparisons of all the other toungs and Monarchies, that bane bene before and after the Romanes, if one would goe about it, but because the discourse of it should be to long to veter, and to tedious to be beard, it will suffise to have spoken of the Latin tonng, and of the Empire of the Romaines, for

Du temps d'Ennius, l'Empire de Rome ne faisoit guere que comencer. Aussi la langue Latine n'estoit qu'en son enfance. Or tout ainsi q les enfans ne peuvent si bien parler qu'els sont paruenus en l'age d'hôme parfaict: aussi en ce téps la, la langue Latine auoit a grand peine apprins a parler, & ne faisoit que commencer a begayer, tout ainsi que l'enfant après sa nourrice.

Du teps de Cæsar, Pompee, Cicero & Saluste, la Monarchie Romaine estoit en son age viril & parfaict, aussi de leurs temps la langue Latine estoit en sa perfection.

Du temps de Quintilian, Pline, Tite Liue, & Seneque,l'Empire de Rome estoit en sa vielleste, soubs Traian & Neron : ausi la langue Latine commençoit a dotter, de sorte que l'Empire croissant, creut la langue; & l'Empire diminuant, diminua aussi susques a venir a son dernier periode, & a en mettre vn autre en fa place, qui est l'Italian. On pourroit fairetelle comparaisons de toutes les autres langues & Monarchies, qui ont esté deuant, & depuis celle des Romians, a qui voudroit si amuser, mais d'autant que le discours feront trop long a faire, & trop ennuyeux a ouyr,ie me contenteray de vous auoir parlé de la Latine pour vne exemple,

an example, sith namely that the other serve nothing for our purpose, and that it were a superfluous thing to speake of it.

It is not neede, I thanke you most bartily.

It is enough for this time, yea I am afraide that I have bene to importunate.

And as for me, I feare that I have bene to troublesome to you. The great desire that I have bene to make have to satisfic you, hath caused me to make you so long a discourse. I pray you to take it in goodpart, and if there he any fault, shadow it with the vayle of your fauourable curtesie.

Your modestie is so great, and my desert so little, that I doe not see any fault, but in me which durst abuse; your patience, but I will amend it, when I am able to doe you any pleasure and service. And to the end I trouble you no longer at this time, I will take my leave of you till to morrow, and I hope you will graunt met be fauour as to bring me acquainted with the French Tutor, whom you have made promise of.

Without faile, God willing, to whom I commend you.

Godbe with you Sir. Far you well.

Familiar

veu principalement que les autres ne font rien a nostre propos, & que ce seroit, vue chose superflue d'en discourir.

Il n'en est point de besoing, ie vous remercie tres-affectueusement.

C'est assez pour ceste fois, mesme l'ay peur de vous auoir importuné

Et moy ie crains que ie ne vous aye annuyé.

Le singulier desir q i'auois de voº satisfaire
m'a fait faire vn si long discours. Ie vous
prie de le prendre en bonne part, & s'il ya
quelque faute la voisser du manteau de
vostre faueur & courtoisse.

Vostre modestie est si grade, & mon merite si petit, que ie ne voy aucune fante, sinon en moy, qui n'ay point craint de vous importuner, mais ie la repareray ou i auray moyé de vous faire plaisir & seruice. Et afin de ne vous ennuyer d'auantage, pour le present, ie prédray congé de vous iusques a demain, ou i'espere q me ferez ceste faueur de me faire parler au Tuteur François, que vous nous auez promis de nous donner.

Ien'y faudray point, Dieuaydant, a qui ie vous recommande,

A Dieu Monfieur.

Dieuvous doint bonne vie & longue,

# THE FRENCH Familiar Speaches.

Good night mistres, or Gentlewoman.

How doe you this morning?

At your commaundement. At your feruice.

I am at yours sir, very well to obey you, well to serue you. I will be he that shall obey you, I will be be that shall serue you.

How dotbyour father?

Well God be thanked, well thankes be to God. Be hath him hearelty commended to you, be

most humbly kissesh your bandes,

God graunt him a good and long life.

And to you also.

## Of Kindred.

How doth my father, my mother,
thy grandfather, thy grandmother, his
father in law, his mother in law, your brother,
your bretheren, my fifter, my fifters, our untle,
and Ante, our cousins, our she cousines, thy
frindes, his brother in law, his sister in law, my
kinsfolkes, his children, my sonne in law, my
daughter in law, thy neighbour, your she
neighbour, his gossip, his she gossip, my
Godfather, my Godmother, your sonne, your
daughter, thy Godsonne, thy Goddaughter, my
neuew.

# ALPHABETH.

## Deuis Familiers.

Bon foir bon-nuict Madamoifelle.
Comment vous portez vous ce matin?
A vostre commandement. A vostre seruice.
Ie suis au vostre Monsieur, bien pour
vous obeir, bien pour vous seruir.
Ce sera moy qui vous obeiray.
Ce sera moy qui vous seruiray.
Ce sera moy qui vous seruiray.
Comment se porte Monsieur vostre pere?
Bien Dieu mercy, bien, graces a Dieu.
Il se recommande a vos bonnes graces, il
vous baise bien humblement les mains.
Dieu luy doint bonne vie & longue.
Et a vous aussi.

## Du Parentage.

Comment se porte, mon pere, ma mere, ton grandpere, ta grandmere, son beaupere, sa belle merc, vostre frere, vos freres, ma seur, mes seurs, nostre oncie, & tante, nos cousins, voz cousions, tes amis, son beaufrere, sa belleseur, ses parens, ses enfans, mon gendre, sa bru, ton voissin, nostre voisine, son compere, sa commere, mon parrain, ma marraine, vostre fils, vostre fille, ton fillieul, ta fillieule, mon

## Of Time.

VV Hensaw you them? yesterday, the other day, to day, this morning, this evening, not long agoc, a sewe daies agoe, aseven night ago, a sourtennight agoe, three weekes a goe, amoneth a goe, long since, a monday come seven night, this day source ten night, it shall be to morrow three weekes, a tensday shall be a moneth.

When shall you see them?
When hope you to see them?

Jenen night, to morrow come fourten night, wednesday come three weekes, thurseday come a monoth, at Christmasse, at new yeares tyde, in the twelve dayes, at Candlemasse, at she swensday, in Lent, at as Middlelent, at Ester, at our Lady day in Lent, at Whitsontide, at Midsommer, at Michelmasse, at All hallontide.

I pray you commend me to him.

I beseech you to remember my
humble duety unto him.

With all my heart.

#### ALPHABETH.

nepueu, ta niepce.

## Du Temps.

Vand les veistes vous?Hier, l'autre iour, aiourd'huy, ce matin, ce soir, iln'ya pas long temps, depuis peu de yours ença, il y a huict iours, il y a quinze iours, il y a a trois sepmaines il y a vn mois, il y along temps, il y eut l'undy huict iours, il y aujourd'huy quinze jours, il y aura demain trois sepmaines, il y aura mardy vn mois.

Quandles verrez vous?

Quand esperez vous levoir?

Demain Dieu aydant, d'autourd'huy en huict iours, de demain en quinze iours, de mercredy en trois sepmaines, de ieudy en vn mois,a Noël, aux estreines, aux Rois, a la Chandeleur, au mardy gras, a Caresme prenant, en Caresme, a la my Carelme, a Pasques, a la nostre Dame de Mars, a la Pentecoste, a la Sain& Iehan, a la Sain& Michel, a la Toussain&s.

Ievous prie de me recommander a ses bonnes graces, ie vous supplie de luy baiser bien humblement les mains de ma part.

De bien bon cœur.

# THE FRENCH The Number.

How olde was be?

V yeare olde, two yeares olde, three, foure, fine, fix, fenen, eight, nine, ten, elenen, twelne, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, fixteen, fenenteen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, one and twenty, two & twenty, wo & twenty, fenentie, eightie, fiftie, fixtie, fenentie, eightie, or foure score, ninetie, or foure score, ninetie, or foure score, hundred, fix score, hundred and siftie, two hundred, thousand, ten thousand, hundred thousand, milion, & c.

## Of the Day.

It is it a clocke?

It is twelve a clocke, a quarter of an houre, halfe an houre, three quarters of an houre, an houre, two a clocke, it is past seven a clocke, it is not yet eight a clocke, it is farre day, it is late, it is early yet, it is almost night, it is the breaking of the day, the dawning of the day wery early, in the morning, at the Sunnes rising, before Sunne rising, after Sunne rising, at the sevening, after sevening of the Sunne, at the sevening of the day, at midnight, after midnight.

The

### ALPHABETH. Du Nombre.

Velage auez vous!

Vn an, deux ans, trois quatre, cinq, six,
sept, huich neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize,
quatorze, quinze, seize, dixsept, dixhuich,
dixneuf, vingt, vingt & vn, vingt & deux,
&c. Trente, quarante, cinquante, soixante,
septante, octante, ou quatre vingts, nonate,
ou quatre vingts dix, cent six vingts, cent,

Du Iour.

mil, dix mile, cent mile,

milion,&c.

fix vingts, cent cinquante, deux cents, &c.

Velle heure est il?

Il est midy, vn quart
d'heure, demie heure, trois quarts
d'heure, vne heure, deux heures, &c.
Apres midy, il est passé douze heures, il est
sept heures passées, il n'st pas encore huich
heures, il est haute heure, il est tard, il est
encore matin, il est tantost, nuich, al est an
point du iour, a l'aube du iour,
de grand matin, au matin, a Soleil leuant, l
deuant Soleil leué, apres Soleil leue, au
soir, a Soleil couché, a Soleil couchant, a
iour couché, a minuich, apres minuich.

# THE FRENCH The dayes of the Weeke.

VV Hat is it to day?

Monday, tuesday, wensday, shursday, friday, saterday, sunday.

## The Moneths,

VV Hat day of the moneth is to day?

The first of Ianuarie, the second of Februarie, the third of March, the fourth of Aprill, the fifth of May, the sixt of Inne, the seuenth of Iuly, the eight of August the ninth of September, the tenth of October, eleventh of November, the twelfth of December, &c. the thirteenth, the fourteenth, the fourteenth, the fifteenth, &c.

VV hat weather is abroad?

It is faire weather, it is foule weather, it is very hotte, it is very colde, it raineth, it bloweth, it snoweth, it thundreth, it baileth, it freeseth, it thaweth.

Of what side is the winde?

Te is East, UVest;

South, North.

In what season of the yeare are we now?

In the spring time, in sommer, in the falling of the leafe, in winter.

Les iours de la Sepmaine.

Vel iour est-ce auiourd'huy? Clundy, Mardy, Mercredy, Ieudy, Vendredy, Samedy, Dimanche.

Les Mois.

L'Le premier de lanuier, le second de Feburier, le troisses me de Mars, le quatriesme d'Apuril, le cinquiesme de May, le sixiesme de luin, ll septiesme de luillet, le huictiesme d'Aoust, le neusiesme de September, le dixiesme d'Octobre, l'vaziesme de Nouembre, le douziesme de December, &c. le treziesme, le quatorziesme, le quinziesme, &c.

Quel temps fait ile

Il fait beau temps, il fait mauuais temps, il fait fort grand chaud, il fait grand froid, il pleut, il vente, il neige, il tonne, il grelle, il gele, il degele.

De quel coste est le vent?

Il est du costé d'Orient, d'Occident, de Midy, de Septentrion.

En quelle saison de l'année sommes nous maintenant?

Au Printemps, en l'Esté, en l'Automme, en l'Hyuer.

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# THE FRENCH The Table.

Y Ou are very well come Sir.

Ithanke you heartely.

Is it after breakefast? Have you broken your fast?

Shall we goe to breakefast?

Will you dine, will you have your drinking, will you.

As you will, I am content.

(sup)

For I have a very good stomacke, I have not broken my fast, I have not dined, nor supped.

I am very hungry, I am very thirstie, I am very hote, I am very cold, are you hungry, thirstie, hote, cold, come neare the fire, let vs warme our selves, put a fagot on the fire, and some coales, make a good sire, doe not spare the wood, maiden, lay the cloth, bring the salt seller, and some salt upon

the table, lay some trenchers, and some
napkins, bring vs some thing
to eate, come, let vs wash, boy take
this bassia, power some water, let vs wipe our
handes, there is the towell.

Sir please you to sit downe?

Sit you there in that chaire, I will sit on this forme: Sir, take this stoole and a cooshin, I pray you lend me a knife, for I have none, eate you porage, I pray you give me some bread, what bread will you have, some

white

### ALPHABETH. La Table.

Vous estes le tresbien venu Monsieur.

le vous remercie tres-humblement.

Est ce apres desseuner? Auez vous desseune.

Desseunerons nous? Irons nous desseuner?

Vous plaist il disner? collationer, soupper?

Comme il vous plaira, i'en suis content.

Car i'ay bon appetit, ie n'ay pas

defieuné difné, fouppé.

I'ay grand faim, i'ay grand soif, i'ay grand chaud, i'ay grand froid. Auez vous faim, soif, chaud, froid? Approchez vous du feu, chaussons nous, mets vn fagot au feu, & des charbons, faictes bon feu, n'espargnez pas le bois, châbriere mattez la nappe, apportez la saliere, & du sel sur la la table, mettez des assietes, & des seruiettes, apportez nous quelque chose a manger. Ca lauons les mains, garçon pren ce bassin, verse del eau, essuyons nous.

Me lieurs vous plaist il vous secir?
Seez vous la en ceste chaire, se me seoray sur
ce banc Monsieur, prenez c'est escabeau &
vn coissin, se vous prie de me prester vn
cousteau car se n'en ay point, mangez
vostre potage, donnez moy du pain se
vous prie, duquel vous plaist il, du

K 3

THE FRENCH

white bread, some browne bread, some new bread, some stale bread, what you will. There is very good new butter, and good egs, boy, give some drinke, what pleaseth it you to drinke Sir: power me some clared wine, white wine, give me some sacke, some muscadine, some malmesie, some Renish wine, bring me some water, in that Ewer, sill me this glasse, that cuppe, hold, it is enough, f drinke to you Sir.

I thanke you Sir,

I will pledge you by and by.

VVillyou some of this, shall I cut you some of that, take away the boild meate, bring us now the roast meate, give me a cleane trencher, shall I carve you some of the beefe, mooton, veale, lambe, pigge, rabets? VV bat meate will you eate? some cappon, some partriche, some pigions, some woodcooke, some of the turksecocke, some of this vene son pie, as you will.

Bring vs the fish: bow now sir?

Will you mingle both fish and flesh

together: there is no daunger, it is all one,

set farther this plate, take away that dish, and
these spoones, make row me for this carpe, did
you ever see a fairer pike, this

saulmon is very fresh, there is a faire

Eele.

blanc, du bis, du noir, du
tendre, du rassis, duquel il vous plaira,
voylà de bon beurre frais, & de bons œufs.
Garçon, baillez moy a boire: q vous plaist
il boire. Monsieur? versez moy du vin
clared, du vin blanc, donnez moy du sec,
de la muscadele, de la maluoisie, du vin du
Rhin. Apportez moy de l'eau en ceste
esguiere? emplis moy ce voirre, ceste
couppe, holla, c'est assez, a vos bonnes
graces, Monsieur.

le vous baise bien humblement les mains.

Ie vous feray maintenant raison.

Vous plaist il de cecy? vous coupperay-ie de cela? Deseruez le bouil ly, apportez nous maintenant le rosty, donnez moy vn trenchoir net, vous trencheray-ie de ce bœuf, mouto, veau, agneau, cocho, connils? De quelle viande vous plaist il minger?du chappon, d'vne perdrix, des pigeons, des becasses, d'vn cocq d'Inde, de ce pasté de venaison? Comme il vous plaira.

Apportez nous le poisson, commet Monsieure voulez vous messer le possson auec la chair? il n'y a point de dangier.

Reculez ce plat, ostez ceste escuelle, & ses cuilliers, faites place a ceste carpe: veistes vous iamais vn plus beau brochet? ce saumon est fort frais, voy la vne belle

Eele, a faire Gornet, a Sole, some
Thornebuoke, a troute, some whitings, a teneb,
bring vs the fruite, the second conrse, dispatch
you, make vs not tarrie, serue vp she
cheese, did you ever eate of a better tarte,
better apples, peares,
plummes, cheries, nuttes, & c.

Will you have some of this cake, of that flower? No I thanke you hartily,

f can doe no more, I am very well God be thanked, go to then, boy, take a way, take all this, bring the Carpet, Let us say grace. It is well saide.

Thankes be to God for all his giftes, &c.

Much good do it you, sirs, much good doit you.

## To Buy and Sell.

What you will, shall we goe
walke? Content, but before,
let us goe buy some things we have
neede of, I will, let us goe, of what side
shall we goe? what side you will, let us goe into
that shoppe. God be bere, by your
leane: what lackeyou Sirs?
bave you any good cloth, lersie, serge,
taffatie, damaske, sattin, veluet.
I can shew you as good as
can be, let us see it. Of what

anguille, vn beau rouget, vn solle, de la
Raye, vne truite, du merlang, vne tenche,
apportez nous le dessert, despechez vous,
ne nous faites point attendre, seruez le
fourmage. Mangeastes vous iamais d'vne
meilleure tarte, de meilleures pomes, poires
prunes, cerises, noix, &c.

Vous plaist il de ce gasteau, & de ce stan? Non pas s'il vo? plaist, ie vo? remercie de boncœur. Il est impossible de plus, me voyla bien Dieu mercy. Or sus donc, garçon, desseruez. nous, ostez tout cecy, apportez le tapis. Rendons graces a Dieu C'est bien dict. Louingea Dieu de tous ses biens, &c. Prousace Messieurs, prousace.

### Pour Vendre & Acheter.

Or ferons nous maintenant?

Or qu'il vous plaira Irons nous

promener? l'en suis content, mais deuant
allons acheter quelque chose dont i'ay
besoing le le veux, allons, de quel costé
irons nous, ouvous voudrez, entrons en
ceste boutique. Dieu soit ceans, ne vous
desplaise, que vous plaist il Messieurs,
auez vous de bon drap, carisé, sarge,
taffetas, damas, satin, veloux.

Ie vous en monstreray d'aussi bon qu'il
s'en pe ut trouuer. Que ie voye, de quelle

conlour will you bane it?

Blacke, white, redde, yellow, greene, gray, tauny, crimsine, blue, wat chet, peach coulour, violet, or ange coulour, purple colour, & c.

Shew me some better, if you have any, or els you shall not have of my money? There is a peece that if you will goe throughall the shoppes of London, you could not finde better.

I have seene bester and worse also.

What shall I pay for the yarde of this?

How fell you the elle of that?

You hall pay but twenty hillings, a crowne, foure pounds, fix francz, &c It is so much, You must bate some of it. I will give but thirtie, fortie, &c. It is tolettle, it is not enough,it coft more then that. What Will you give me? I will gine you fine (hillings ten pence more, 7 Should loofe by it. 7 will give no more: See if you can take it. Let me not go inte another place. My mony is as good as another mans. Well Sir, because I hope that you will come fee me another time, you shall have it though I affure you, I get nothing by it. f hope, you loose nothing neather. Well, bow much will you have? Three yardes and balfe and a quarter. Measure it.

Gine

couleur vous en plaist il?

De noir, be blanc, de rouge, laune, verd, gris, tané, cramoifi, bleu, bleu celeffe, couleur de peschier, violet, orangé, de pourpre. &c. Monstrez m'en de meilleur, si vous en auez? autrement vous n'aurez point de mon argent?En voyla vne piece que si vous aliez par toutes les boutiques de Londres, vous n'en scauriez trouuer de meilleur. l'en ay veu de meilleur, & de pire austi. Combien me coustera l'aulne de celtuy cy? Combien vendez vous la verge de cestuy la? Vous n'en payerez que vingt fols.vn e cu, quatre liures, fix francz, &c.C'est trop. Il en faut rabattre. le n'en donneray que trête quarante sols. C'est trop peu, cen'est pasassez. Il m'en couste d'auantage. Vous plaist il me ne donner? le vous en donneray cinq fols dix deniers d'auantage. L'y perdrois. Ien'en donneray plus. Regardez fivous le voulez. Ne m'enuoyez point ailleurs. Mon argent est austi bon que d'un autre. Bien Monsieur, d'autant que i espere, que vous me reuiedrez reuoir vne autre fois vous l'aurez, combien que ie vous assure, ie n'y gaingne rien dessus. l'espere que vous n'y perdrez rien aussi. Or sus combien vous en plaist il ? Trois

aulnes & demie, & vn quart. Mesurez le

THE FRENCH

Gine good measure, Here it is, are you content? Hold here is your money. This peece of gold is not waight. It is to light by foure graines. Here is another. Gine me the rest. I bere it is, if there be any thing els here yee baue neede of, spare irnot, I thanke you, Godbe with you. God give you a good and long life. Let us goe, have you bought all you lacke? Not yet. 7 must needes have a paire of stockings of worsted, a paire of sike Stockins, abat, a night cap, aruffe bande, a falling bande, a handkerchef, some banggers, a paire of gloues &c. Now have you no more to buy? No. Then let vs returne home. I will, but let ve passeby the taillor, with whomse I will leave this stuffe, to make me some apparell. There is his Shoppe, let us go in.

### The Tailor.

HOe Who is there: A freend of yours, open the doore.

Where is your maifter? he is not at home, he is about, he is in the towne, go and fetch him, fore. Take some pacience.

Tary a little, will not tary long.

Runne quickly, and tarie not, fore we

ALPHABETH.

Faites bone mesure. Voyla estes vous contet. Tenez voyla vostre argent. Ceste piece d'or n'est pas de poix. Elle est legere de quatre grains. En voyla vne autre. Rendez moy mon reste? Le voyla, s'il y a quelqueautre chose ceans dont vous ayez-affaire ne l'espargnez pas le vous remercie, adieu. Dieu vous doint bonne vie & longue. Allos, auez vous acheté tout se qu'il vous faut? Nenny pas encore. Il me faut auoir, vn bas d'estame, vn bas de soye, vn chappeau, vn bonnet de nuict, vne fraize, vn rabat vn mouchoir, des pendans d'espée, vne paire de grands, &c. Or fus, n'auez vous plus rien a acheter? Nenny. Retournons nous en doncg? Iele veux, mais passons par chez le Tailleur, a qui ie veux laisser cesestoffes,

pour me faire des habits. Voyla sa

boutique, entrons.

## Le Tailleur.

Haula. Qui est là? Amy, ouurez la porte.

Ou est vostre maistre?il n'est pas ceans, il est la haut, il est en ville. Allez le querir. Iem'y en vay. Prenez vopeu de patience. Attendez vn peu, ie ne demeureray guere. Courez vistement, & ne tardez pas, car nous

have great haft, make speed, I will come againe presently. Sir, there is a Gentleman at home, which desireth you to come to speake With him VV hat is bis name? It is Mosieun N. f do not know him. I thinke it is to make some sutes of apparell. I will come, I shall be so soone at home as you. He commeth. You are very Well come Sir . I pray you to excuse me, because I make you, tarie folong. It is all one, we have rest our felues, for we were weary. But what? are you not very busie? Haue you much worke? Can you make me a cloake, a doublet, or hose? Ye: for sooth Sir VV ben would you have them? foure or fine daies benee: you hall have them, there shalbe no fault. I pray you faile not, for I must needes go shortly into the country. Trust to me, where is your stuffe? here it is, will you see them eut? as you will, Shall take your mesure? yea, make not the fleenes to narrow: they shall be large enough, but you lacke some lining , bombaffe , fome lace , fome (ilke, some thrid, some boutons: bay you some for me, and I will give you the money againe. I will, I must by the same means

buy

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auons haste, hastez vous. Je seray incôtinet de retour. Maistre, il ya vn Geul-homme a la maison, qui vous prie de venir parler a luy. Qui est il? C'est Monfieur, &c. Iene le cognoy pas. le pense que c'est pour faire des habits. le m'y en vay, ie seray aussi tost que vous. Le voyci qui viet. Vous estes les bie venº messieurs. le vous prie de m'excuser, si ie vous ay fait tant attendre. C'est tout vn. Nous fommes reposez, car nous estions las. Mais quoy? Estes vous fort empelché maintenant? Auez vous force befongne? Me scauriez vous me faire vn manteau, vn pourpoint, vn haut de chausses? Ouy dea Monfieur. Quand vous plaist il les auoir? D'icy a quatre ou cinq iours, vo? les aurez, il n'y aura point de faute. le vous en prie, n'y faillez pas, caril me fault aller bien toft aux champs. Fiez vous en moy. Ou font voz estoffes? les voyla: les voulez vous voir tailler deuant vous? comme vous voudrez. Prendray-ie vostre mesure?ouy ne faites pas les maches trop estroites. Elles se ront assez larges Mais il fault de la doubleure, du cotton, du passement, de la soye, du fil, des boutons. Achetez en vous melmes pour moy, & ie vous rebourferay l'argent. le le veux, il me faut par melme moyen

THE FRENCH

buy me some needles, for I have no more,
I did forget to desire you that all be
well sowen, make no seame in the
backe of my doublet, be not afraide of that,
when will you begin to doe it?
by end by, I goe about it, very well, farewell
then, till fee you againe.

#### The Shoemaker.

Ith we be so neere the Shoemaker, let us goe into his shoppe, to see if he can fit vs. Haneyou any good shoes with double soles, with three falles, some corke shoes, some pantoples, some Aippers, some Spanish leather pompes, some good bootes? you shall finde bere to chuse shew us some others I will have some better. There is a good paire, they are newly taken out of the last, will you pryethem: no, because I am booted, but bring them to morrow morning to my lodging, the shall trye them, as you will, faile not then I pray you, f will looke for you: there shall be no fault, farewell, God give you a good and a long life.

### The Barber.

H Aue you dispatched all your businesse? not yet, I must have

#### ALPHABETH

acheter des aiguiles, car ie n'en ay plus, ie m'oubliois de vous dire que le tout soit bien cousu, ne faites point de consture au dos demon pourpoint. N'en ayez pas peur. Quand commencerez vous a le coudre. Tout a ceste heure, ie m'en vay apres. Or sus, a Dieu doncq, insques renoir.

#### Le Cordonnier.

DVis que no fommes fi pres du Cordonier, entrons en sa boutique pour voir si nous nous pourrons accommoder. Auez vous debons souliers a double semele, a triple femele, des fouliers liegez, des mules, des pantoufles, des escarpins de marroquin, de bonnes bottes. Vous en trouuerex ceans a chosir. Monstrez m'en d'autres, i'en veux de meilleurs, en voyla vne bonne parre, il ne font que d'estre tirez de la forme, vous plaist illes essayer?nenny d'autant que suis botte, mais apportez les demain matin a mon logis, & nous les essayerons. Come il vous plaira, n'y faillez pas ie vous prie ie m'attedray a voº. Il n'y aura point de faute, a Dieu, bonne vie & longue.

#### Le Barbier.

A Vez vous maintenant despesche toutes vos affaires?non pas encore, il me faut

L

my beard cut, and my baires. There is a Barbers (hoppe, shall we goe in? yea, come let us goe. God be here: you are very welcome firs. Will you have your haires cut? will you have your beard shaven? yea, give vs some cleane clothes. 7 will gine you none other. Boy, give me that case wherein are the cisers, the combe, and the rafer. Doe not cut that locke, take beede of it I pray you. Shall I make cleane your eares, here is the glaffe, fee are you well, will you have your face and necke washed. No, I am well. How much must you baue. What you will. Farewell.

Shall we goe now? when you will.

Let vs goe home this way.

How do you call this street? How
doe you call that Church? I cannot tell truely.

There is a faire house. Let vs make hast,
I am afraide that we shall make them tarie for
vs at supper, it is night already. Knocke at the
doore. UV ho is there? A frend of yours.

Open the doore. Have your master and mistresse
supt? yea, I am very glad of it.

Much good do to you sirs, Is it after supper?

Tea, you come to late, for

faire ma barbe, & mes cheueux: voyla la boutique d'vn Barbier, iros no la dedas? ouy. Entrons donc. Dieu soit ceans. Vous estes les tress-bien venus messieurs, vous plaist il faire coupper vos cheueux?voulez vous faire raser vostre barbe?ouy donnez des linges blancs. Iene vous donneray point d'autres. Garçon, donnez moy cest estuy ou sont ces ciceaux, ce peigne, & ce raisoir . Ne couppez pas ceste moustache. Donnez vous en garde je vous prie? vous n'ettoyeray-ie les aureilles?voyla le miroir, regardez estes vous bien, vous plaist il estre laué, la face & le cole nenny, me voyla bien. Combien vous faut il? Ce qu'il vous plaira. Adieu.

Retournons a la maison par ce chemin.
Comment s'appelle ceste rue? comment
nommez vous ce temple? le nesçay certes.
Voila vn fort beau logis. Hastons nous,
i'ay peur que nous les fassions attendre a
soupper, ll est desia tard, Frappez a la
porte. Qui est la? Amy.
Ouurez, Vostre maistre & maistresse ont
ils souppé? Ouy. I'en suis bien aise.
Prousace messieurs. Est-ce apres soupper?
Nenny, Vons venez donc bien tard, car

though we have taried for you very long.

I am force for that . There was no neede
of it, Go to go to, fit you downe, we have
kept some thing for ye. I thanke you,
I have dine so well, that I have no stomacke:
nor I neither. Well then, we shall eate some thing
bring us some preserves, some confits,
some marmelat, some bisket,
That is very good. What good
newes? What newes have you heard
in the City? Nothing at all.

## Of Plays.

Ome what shall we doe? What you will,

Shall we play? VV hat game will

you play at? will you play at tables, at Dice,

at Tarots, at Cheffes, & c.

No, let us play at Catdes, to the end that all
the company may play together. It is well said.

At what game shall we play? at Sant, at

Primera, at Trumpe, & c. Let it be so.
Shoofile the Cardes, ent, deale, thert is
a King of hearts, I have a Queene of
diamondes, and I have a knave of spades, and
I the ase of clubbes: how many games
Shall we play? fine, six, seven,
eight, & c. I have a tricke more then
you. Well. It is enough.

#### ALPHABETH.

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encore q nous vous ayos attedu loguemet, i'en suis fasché. Il n'en estoit point de besoing. Or sus sus. Seez vous, nous auons gardé quelque chose. Le vous remercie, i'aysi bie disné que ie n'ay point d'appetit, n'y moy aussi. Or sus, nous serons collation, apportez nous des consitures des gragées, du coudignac, du biscuit, &c.
Voyla qui est sort bon. Et bien quelles

Voyla qui est sort bon. Et bien quelles ouuelles? Qu'auez vous apprins de nouueau en ville? Rien qui soit.

#### Du Ieu.

ORça que ferons nous? Ce q vous voudrez, louerons nous? A quel ieu voulez vous iouer? Voulez vous iouer aux Dames, aux Dez, aux Tarots, aux Eschets, &c, Non, iouons au Chartes, asin que toute la compagnie ioue ensemble. C'est bien dict. A quel ieu iouerons nous, au Cent, a la Premiere, a la Triumphe? &c. Soit. Mestez les Cartes, couppez, baillez, voyla vn Roy de cœurs, i'ay vne Royne de carreaux, & moy, le valet de picques, & moy l'as de tresses, a combien de ieux iouerons nous? a cinq, a six, a sept, a huict, &c, l'ay leieu, i'ay vn leué plus que vous, Or sus, C'est assez.

# THE FRENCH Of Musicke.

THat shall we doe now? Shall we fing a new fong of foure partes? It is well faid. You shall fing the Base, Maister N. (ball sing the Countertenor, I will fing the tenor, and Mistresse N. shall fing the treble. Let us keepe time. Begin, there is a very fine fong. Sir, will you play it upon the Lute, And I shall play it upon the Virginals, tune your lute. The virginals is not in tune. Your treble is to low. Sirs will you dance? Will you have a Galiarde, the measures, the courante, the valte, the panane, & c. As you will, There is a very good song. You dance very well. You keepe time well. It is enough. I am Wearie, I can dance no more, it is time to goe to bed, it is night.

# The Euening and going to Bed.

Miden, bring vs some light.

Light the candle, put it within the candlesticke, Give me the waxe candle, shut the gate, and the hall windowes.

We will goe to bed when you please.

It is very late, it is time to go to bed.

Iames, bring Maister N. anto his chamber.

Sir

# ALPHABETH. De la Musique.

Ve ferons nous maintenant?
Châterons vne chanson a quatre parties. C'est bie dict. Vous chaterez la Basse-contre, Monfieur N chantera le Contra-tenor, ie chanteray le Tenor, & Madamoiselle chantera le Superius. Chantons de mesure. Commencez. Voyla vne fort belle chalon. Monfieur vous plaist il la iouer sur le lut? Et ie la soueray sur l'Espinette. Accordez vostre lut.l'Espinette n'est pas d'accord. Vostre chanterelle est trop basse. Messieurs vous plaist il danser? Voulez vous vne gaillarde, vn bransle, la courante, la volte, la pauane?&c. Comme il vous plaira, voyla vn bon fredon. C'est fort bien dansé. Vous gardez bien la cadance. C'est assez, ie suis las, ie ne sçauroy plus danser. Il est temps de s'aller reposer. Il est nuict.

#### Le Soir & le Coucher.

Chambriere: Apportez no<sup>9</sup> de la lumière.
CAllumez la chandelle, mettez la dans le chandelier. Donnez moy ceste bougie, fermez la porte, & les fenestres de la salle.
Nous irons au list quand il vous plaira.
Il est tard, il est temps de s'aller coucher.
Iacques menez Monsieur N. a sa chambre.

#### THE FRENCH

Sir, commaund in this bouse as if you were in your owne. I chanke you most bartily. God gine you good night (faires: Sir, &c. Here is the way, let vs goe up thefe here is a faire chamber, a good bed, faire courtins, a faire cupbord. Will you make your selfe unreadie. Take away my spurres? Pull of my bootes, my hose. Tarrie a little, I am not ungartered. Laye there my garters, my girdle, my rapier and my dagger. There be very fine sheetes and very cleane, Are you well, have you clothes enough, Laye that pillow under your head, for the bolfter is to low. I am well now. If you bane need of any thing els, do not spare it. I thanke you, f pray you to awake me to morrow at fours a clocke and call me. For I will rife very early. I will not fayle Sir, shall I put out the candle. Yea I pray thee, for other wife I could not fleepe. Very well. God gine you good night Sir, good night.

## The rising of Men.

SIr, will yourise?
It is farre of the day. VV hat is it a clocke? It is fix a clocke. Give me a

cleane

Monfieur comandez ceans comme fi vous estiez en vostre maison. Le vous remercie tref-humblement Bon foir bon-nuict Monfieur, &c. Par icy, moutos ces degrez, cest escallier, voyci vne fort belle chambre, vn bon lict, de beaux rideaux, vn beau buffet. Vous plaist il vo' desabiller. Ostez mes esperons. Tirez mes bottes, mes chausses. Attens vn peu,ie ne suis pas desiarté. Mets la mes iartieres, & ma ceinture, mon espée, & monpoignard. Voyla de fort beaux linceux, & fort blacs. Estes voº bie auez voº assez de counerture, Mettez cest aureiller soubs vestre teste,car le trauers-lict ou cheuet est trop bas. Me voyla bien maintenant. Si vous auez affaire de quelque chosene l'elpargnez pas. le vous remercie. le vous prie de me refueiller demain a quatre heures,& m'appeller, carie me veux leuer de grand matin Iln'y aura point de faute Mosseur. Esteindray-iela chadelle:Ouy,iet'en prie, car autrementie ne sçautoy dormir. Et bie, bo soir bo-nuict, Mosieur, bo soir bo-nuict.

Le Leuer des Hommes.

Monfieur vous plaistil vous leuer?
Il est fort haute heure. Quelle heure est
il? Il est six heures. Donnez moy vne

#### THE FRENCH

Sir, commaund in this bouse as if you were in your owne. I thanke you most bartily. God give you good night (fraires: Sir, &c. Here is the way, let us goe up thefe here is a faire chamber, a good bed, faire courtins, a faire cupbord. Will you make your selfe vnreadie. Take away my spurres? Pull of my bootes, my hofe. Tarrie a little, I am not ungartered. Laye there my garters, my girdle, my rapier and my dagger. There be very fine sheetes and very cleane, Are you well, have you clothes enough, Laye that pillow under your head, for the bolfter is to low. I am well now. If you bane need of any thing els, do not spare it. I thanke you, f pray you to awake me to morrow at foure a clocke and call me. For I will rife very early. I will not fayle Sir, shall I put out the candle. Yea I pray thee, for other wife I could not fleepe. Very well. God gine you good night Sir, good night.

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Le Leuer des Hommes.

Monfieur vous plaistil vous leuer?
Il est fort haute heure. Quelle heure est
il? Il est six heures. Donnez moy vne

THE FRENCH

156 cleane shirt. 7 will shift mine, for it is foule, Shall I warme it? yea, for it is wet and moist, and danks h, make here some fier, or go and warme it below in the kitchin, or in the hall, if there be any fire made there. Hold, there it is, it is very botte. I thinke you have burnt it. No: gine me my doublet, reach me my hosen, helpe me to put on my ierkin, brush my cloake and my hatte, belpe me to tye my points, fetch me a shoomghorne to put on my shoes : bring me a bafin, the ewer, some cleane water to wash my handes, my mouth, my face, and mine eyes. Gine me that napkin that towell, to Wipe me. Well. I am ready, Is mistresse N. up.I cannot tell. Goe and see, and bidber good morrow from me.

## The rising of Women.

All me the maiden, for I would faine rife. Marie: Anon for footh. My mistres .. doth aske for you, f come: give me my Petticote, lacemy gowne, claspe me, where is the brush? brush my Frenchboode,

chemise blanche. Ie veux changer, car la mienne est salle. La chauseray-ie? Ouy, car elle est encore toute trempée, mouillée, moite, say du seu icy, ou la va chausser la bas a la cuisine, ou en la salle, s'il y a du seu allumé.

Tenez, la voila, elle est fort chaude. Ie pêse que tu l'as brusse, pardonez moy. Baillez moy mon pour point. Tens moy mes chausses, ayde moy a vestir ma iuppe. Espoussette mon mareau, & mo chappeau, aydez moy a attacher mes esguillettes, va moy querir le chaussepied pour chausser mes souliers: apporte moy vn bassin, vne esguiere, de l'eau nette pour me lauer les mains, la bouche, la face, & les yeux, donne moy ceste seruiette, cest essuyemain, ceste touaille pour m'essuyer. Or sus, me voyla prest, ie suis abillé. Madamoiselle est elle leuée? Ie ne sçay. Va voir, & luy donne le bon iour de ma part.

Le Leuer des Femmes.

Aleuer, Marie, Plaist il, Madamoiselle vous demande, le m'y en vay. Donnez moy ma Cotte, mon Cotillon, lacez moy ma Robe, crochetez moy, ou sont les vergettes, espousetez mon chapperon de veloux.

give me that combe to combe me,
eourle my heares, reach me my
border, my carkenet, my fleeves, my
cuffes, lend me a
ponne, to pin my maske. There is
your girdle, your purfe, your
knives, you cifers. Where is my
favegard, my fanne, and my fcarfe?
Take away that glaffe fold all my things
within my coofhin cloth, and put them up fafe.
Sweepe the chamber, and make it cleane.
Where is the broome, take away all that filth.
Make the bed, and when you have done
come to meete me.

## Of the Inne.

VV Here is the hosteler? He is in the stable.

Callbim, Take my horse.

Walke him, Water him after.

Dresse him well, Take not away his sadle.

Give him good litter.

Give him good hay, and good oates.

Vnbridle him.

Keepe well his bridle.

Tye him by his balter.

Ungirte him.

Take heede that his girts benot stolne

away, not his stirups nor his cropper.

There

ALPHABETH. 159 mon deuar de robe. Ou est mon escoffion, baillez moy ce peigne pour me peigner. Frizez mes cheueux, tendez moy ma dorure, mon carquan, mes manchons, mes manchettes ou poignets, prestez moy vne espingle pour attacher mon masque. Voyla vostre ceinture, vostre bource, vos cousteaux, vos ciscaux. Ou est mon garderobe, mo esuentoir, & mon escharpe. Ostez ce miroir, pliez toutes mes hardes dans mon desabiller, & les serrez. Nettoyez la chambre. Ou est le balay, ostez toutes ces ordures. Faites le lict, & quand vous aurex faict

De l'Hostelerie.

venez moy trouuer.

OV est le parefrenier Il est à l'estable.

Appellez le. Tenez mon cheual.

Promenez le. Menes le boire apres.

Pensez le bien. Ne le desselez point.

Faictes luy bonne littière.

Donnez luy de bon foin, de bonne auoine.

Desbridez le.

Gardez bien sa bride.

Attachez le par son licol.

Dessanglez le.

Donnez, vous garde qu'on ne desrobe ses sangles, ses estrieux, sa croupiere.

There is a buckle broken in his saddle.

Goe and fetch me the Sadler to amend it.

I will.

When you are come againe, rubbe him well.

Combe him well, and tye up his taile,

For I will departe by and by.

# For to aske the Way.

Howmany myles to London?
Ten leagues, twenty miles. What way must wekeepe? Which is the shortest way to goe to Rye? Keepe alwaies the great way. Doe not fray neither at theright nor at the left hand. What doe I othe you now? Two Chillings. Heere it is. Bring me my horse. Will you take up your horse? Yea. I hope Ishall not alight till I be come to London. God be with you. Farewell.

FINIS.

Ily a vne boucle rompue a sa selle.
Allez moy querir lellier pour la racoustrer.
Ie m'y en vay.

Quand vous serez deretour, frottez le bien. Estrillez le bien, & luy troussez sa queue, car ie veux tantost partir.

## Pour Demander le Chemin.

Ombien y a il d'icy a Londres?

Dix lieux, vingt mil.

Quel chemin faut il tenir?

Ou est le plus court chemin d'icy a la Rye?

Suyuez tousiours le grand chemin.

Ne vous fouruoyez n'y a dextre n'y a senestre.

Combien vous doy-ie meintenant?

Deux sols.

Les voyla.

Amenez moy mon cheual.

Ouy.

I'espere que ie ne descendray que ie ne soy arriué a Londres.

A Dieu, Bonne vie & longue.

是一个一个一个一个一个 国的专用设置,但是是国际。 E Selfer Vost Survey of Barbara SHEET SHEET OF THE PARTY OF THE Million Choop reprists Court Heinard Borde Chaose in A tradition for the land of Character State Color dinatification of the O Ouetile and countries designed key initial state of the state of the state of the on how the transfer of the very Self of the other Complete and Constitution Morans (1 L.Cs Siotsia. the factor of th Entre out it in the delicar questons - che de la companie de la companie

# THE TREASVRE OF the French toung.

Containing the rarest Sentences,
Prouerbes, Similies, Apothegmes, and
golden sayinges, of the most excellent French Anthours, as
well Foets as Oratours.

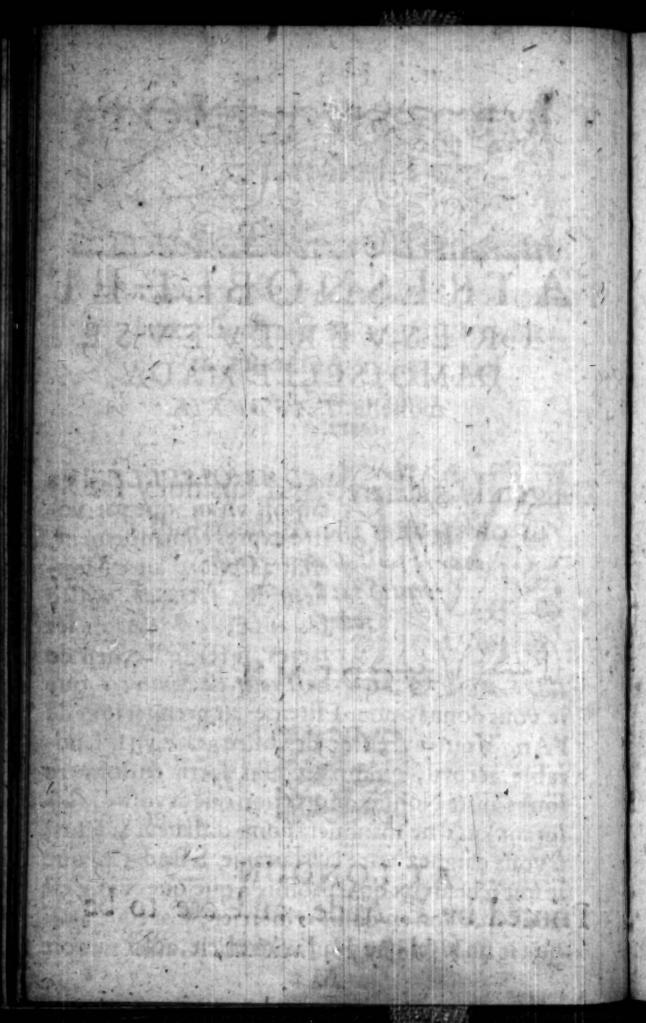
Diligently gathered, and faithfully set in order, after the Alphabeticall moner, for those shat are desirous of the French toung.

By G.D.L.M.N.



WH. p. 1240.

AT LONDON
Printed by E. Allde, and are to be
foldeby H. Iackson.





# ATRESNOBLEEF TRES-VERTVEVSE DAMOISELLE MADAmoiselle TASBVRH.



AD AMOISELLE, il ya tantost vnan, que par vostre expres comandement, estat a Oxford auec Monsieur R. Wenman vostre fils ailne, & Mellieurs les freres, ie fei le Recueil de ce Tresor de Sentences, que

je vous donnay pour Estreines au premier jour de l'An. Vousluy feiltes, de vostre grace, vn fi fauorable accueil, qu'il n'a voulu fortir en lumiere soubs autre Nom, & protection que la vostre, s'affurant qu'il ne manquera point de faueur ai leurs, fivous daignez effre la Marraine S'il adui ni que ie foit fi heureux qu'il proffite à quelques vns, c'eft vous que l'on en doibt remercier. Car tout ainsi que ie ne le fei que pour vous obeir, aussi ne voit

M 2

#### EPISTRE.

lle iour que pour seruir à la face de tout le monde d'une generale Action de graces, que ie vous fay des biens, que de vostre seule liberalité pay diverles fois receu de vous, lors que l'auois cest honneur d'Instruire la langue Françoyse à Madamoiselle E. Wennean, & Madamoifelle L. Creffey vos filles, qui imitans les vestiges glorieux de vos rares vertus, donnent esperance avn chacun d'estre vn iour du nombre de celles, qui tiennent le premier rang, non seulement en beauté, mais aussi en honneur. Et combien que ce soit vne bien petite recompenle, pour vne si grande debte, neantmoins i'ayme mienx estre estimé vous demeurer tousiours redeuable, auec vne liberale confession de n'estre suffisant a vous payer, qu'ingrat faisant banque-route à mo deuoir, & ne messorçant à vous satisfaire, sinon en tout ce que ie doibs, pour le moins en tout ce que ie puis.La benigne & gracieuse bonte de nature qui vous accompagne, & qui comme vn Soleil done lumiere à toutes les autres belles & heroiques vertus qui vous sent domestiques, & que vous auez tiré du Tres-ancien & Tresnoble sang des Seigneurs de la Warre, dont yous vuez pris vostre heureuse naisance, m'asseure que ce mien essay ne vous sera des-agreable, & que vous aurez plus des-gard a la sincere affection dont il depart qui est infinie, que non pas à sa petitesse, qui veritablement seroit du tout indigne de porter vostre liurée, si vous mesmes nel'en rendez digne. Il la porte

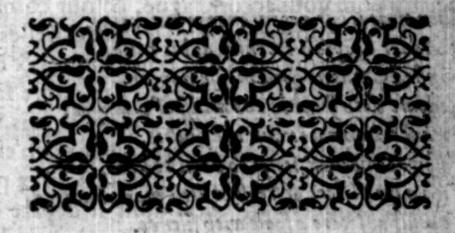
#### EPISTRE.

porte neantmoins ponr inciter les plus Doctes a vous dediar leurs Escrits, a fin que par la faueur que vous faictes au Muses, vostre Nom glorieux se puisse lire par la posterité, au front gracieux de leurs œuures immortelles: & a m'ayder a vous rendre graces des plaisirs, que vous m'auez desia faict, & de ceux qu'a mon exemple ils receuront de vostre accoustumée faueur. Et en ceste deuotion ie prieray Dieu.

MAdamoiselle vous donner tres-longue & heureuse vie. De Lodres ce 10. d'Aoust. 1596

Vostre tres-bumble & tres-affectionné seruiteur, G. De la Mothe. N.

M 3



Good beginning will have a good ending. At the end of his worke, we sudge of a workeman.

By his works and not by his worder, we must sudge a man. (good tree

By the fruites and not by the flowers, we do know the Lone makes us sudge a thing faire, though it be foule.

All sower is sweet, being compard with the sweet sower of lone.

As the Sunnes rising, all darknes doth fly away. Loue never was without both feare and teares.

Aword suffiseth for a wife man.

By his doings not by his face, the wife is to be indged.

After aramse evening, may well follow a faire morning.

With credit and bonor, labour is profitable.

VV ben death is come, remedie is to late.

After a lutle soy, we feele the greater annoy.

VV ben time is lost , repentance is but vaine.

An Adder keepes his venim at his taile.

A mufled Cat is no good moufe bunter.

Wisedome doth shine in the midst of dannger.

Ignorance doth not excuse the faultie,

To aspire to beauen, is not to be in beauen.

VVich a small store of steele, a little man is armed.

VVe must answere a foole with silence.

VV hen we do thinke to be most miserable: God unto us is then most fauorable.

A la fin d'yn chef d'œure on iude de l'ouurier.

A la fin du combat se cognoist la victoire.

Aux mœurs, & non aux mots, if faut iuger de l'homme.

(arbre.)

Aux fruicts, & non aux fleurs, on cognoist le bon Amour foit trouuer beau ce qui de soy n'est beau. Au prix du mal d'amour, tout autre mal est doux.

Au leuer du Soleil les tenebres s'enfuyent. Amour ne fut iamais ou sans peur, ou sans pleurs. A vn bon entendeur ne faut que demy mot. Au fait, & non au front, l'homme sage se iuge. Apres vn fascheux soir vien vn beau l'endemain, Auec le bel honneur le labeur est vtil. Apres la mort ne sert d'apporter le remede. Apres vn peu de ioye on sent meux la tristelle. Apres le temps perdu vay ne est la repentance. A la queue d'Aspic consiste le venim, A char sendreux iamais ne tombe rien en gueule. Au mileu des perils la prudence reluist. A ceux qui ont failly, rienne fert l'ignorance. Aspirer iusqu'au ceil n'est pas dans le ciel estre. Auec vnpeu de fer vn petit hommes s'arme. A fole question ne faur point de responce. Alors que nous pensons estre plus miserables, c'est alors q les Dieux no sont plus fauorables.

M 4

THE TREASVRE

To a rebellious people acruell Prince is due.

A curft dogge must be eyed shore.

So many men fo many mindes.

So many heads so many wits.

So many countries, fo many lawes.

The Crow doth think her owne birds the faireft.

Loue and Royaltie can suffer no equall.

In our want we do know, a good freend from a fee.

A fmall packe becomes a little pedler.

To a restif borse we must give a sharpe spurre. Commonly we do know the maister by the man.

Such a faint fuch an offring.

To do good to the ingratefull, is to sowe on the sand.

Give without bope to receive any vsurie thereof.

A good cause bath often need of below.

A good wolfe will never bunt to neere his denne.

Though the body be faire, the foule is fairer.

Beanty is the true glaffe of divine vertue,

To doe good to the poore defernes double glorie.

Gine to him that asketh thee, and make him not tarrie.

Weigh the meaning, and looke not at the words.

Beautie doth tame the hart, and golde doth overcome

Where is the best wine, there needes to have no fig ne.

Beauty of the minde maketh it selfe by versue immortal.

Beantie without vertue, doth not deserve to be loved,

Happy is be that can beware by an other mans harme.

Good fame is better worth then agolden crowne.

Banishe

A peuple rebelle Prince vindicatif,
A rude chien faut dur lien.
Autant d'hommes autant de volontez.
Autant de testes autant d'opinions.
Autant de pais autant de coustumes.
A chaque oiseauson nid luy semble beau.
Amour & Royausté ne veulent point desgal.
Au besoin se cognoist l'amy de l'ennemy.
A vir petit mercier convient petit panier.
A rude cheual donne rude esperon.
Au valet on cognoist communement le maistre.
A tel Sainct telle offrande.

B.

Bien faire a l'homme ingrat elt semer sur du sable.
Baille sans esperer d'en recepuoir viure.
Bonne cause a souvent bon besoing d'estre ay dée.
Bon loup iamais ne queste au pres de sa tasnière.
Bien q le corps soit beau, l'ame est encor plus belle.
Beauté est le miroir de la beauté divine.
Bien faire a l'indigent merite double glorie.
Baillea qui te demande, & ne le say attendre,
Balance les desseings, & non pas les paroles
Beauté dompte les cœurs, & l'or vaincq la
beauté.

Bovin n'a point besoin qu'on luy done d'enfeigne. Beauté d'esprit se rend par vertu immortelle. Beauté sans la vertu ne merite estre aymée. Bone doctrine pred en luy, qui se chastie pautruy. Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.

Banishe farre from thine eye, all wicked company. Both feaftes, dances and plaies do effeminate men. Beautie of the body, is like to the flowers of the fpring. To stumble so that it be pot oft is a thing sufferable. Thrife b'effed is the good nurture,

that can amenda bad nature.

T'is good to bane a wife and descrete frend, If in the law we have a fute to end.

Faire wordes breakes no bones . Good wine of a good vineyard. Goodfruite of a good tree. Good corne of a good feede,

We do it soone enough, if what we do be well, Crueltie is more cruell, if we deferre the paine. Though one be but a foole, jet bethinkes himselfe wise.

To know and not to be able to perfourme is a double

To base no bope, is a hap to th' unbappie. (mi happe.

Tis vertue onely that gives nobilitie.

Something was yesterday, that is nothing to day.

What one day gives vs, another takes away from vs.

A dogge that barkes farre of, dares not come neere to

To seeke in a sheepe fine feete, where theres but foure.

A scabbed bor se cannot abide the combe.

A cowardly louer, shall never have a faire paramour.

What is sweet in the mouth, is oft bitter at the

What is bitter in the mouth, is oft sweet of the beart.

The

Bany de tes costez toute trouppe meschante.

Banquets, dances, & ieux esseminent les hommes.

Beauté du corps resemble à la fleur du Printemps.

Boncher aucunes sois sois est chose supportable.

Bien-heureuse est la douce nourriture,

Qui sçait pollir vne rude nature.

Bon faict auoir amy accord,

Quand on a procesa la Court.

Beau parier n'escorche langue.

Bon vin de bonne vigne.

Bon fruict d'vn bon arbre.

Bonne moisson d'vne bonne semence.

C

Cela qui se fait bien ce fait prou vitement.
C'est plus de cruauté de différer lapeine.]
Celuy qui n'est qu'vn sot habile home pense estre.
Cognoistre & ne pouuoir est vn double malheur.
C'est heur aux malheureux de ne rien esperer.
C'est la seule vertu qui donne la noblesse.
Ce qui estoit hier ne se voit auiourd'huy.
Cela qu'vn iour nous done vn autre iour no l'oste.
Chien qui iappe de loing n'oseapprocher pour mordre.

Cercher en vn mouto cinq pieds au lieu de quatre.
Cheual roigneux ne peut endurer qu'on l'estrille.
Couard amant n'eut onc n'y n'aura belle amye.
Ce qui est amer en la bouche est souuent doux au
cœur.

Ce qui est devere en la bouche est souuent amer au

Ce qui est doux en la bouche est souvent amer au

# THE TREASURE.

The man doth feele in his heart great paine.
that starues for thirst, by a goodly fountaine.

Agood beginning is nothing worth, except the endbe It is a boly warre to fight for our country. (good.

That which was done, as done againe, all slideth like a spring: And under the large Cope of heaven, we see not a new thing.

Commonly every thing do keepe still as we see,

That nature of the place from whence they come to be.

Let him for ever line in miserse and grief:

That will languish in pain, when he may bane relief.

Rash is the man that wil resist

when he cannot.

It is greater vertue to relief and helpe those that be in adversitie, then to maintaine those that be in prosperitie. It is to late to shut the stable doore, when the steede is stolne.

A scalded Cat doth feare the coldest water.

Enery clowne is King at home.

God doth chasten those be lones, enen from their cradle to their grane.

God having beaten us, doth cast bis rode into the fire.

God thundreth more often ,then he doth strike and beate

God strikes with his finger, and not with all his arme.

God gineth bis wrath by weight, and without weight hismercy.

God hath his feete of wollen, his armes be iron. Of anew lone, new spring of teares come forth.

Celuy sent en son cœur vne excessine paine,

Qui va mourant de soif aupres de la fontaine. Cen'est tout d'auoir belle entrée si lissue n'est belle

C'est vne saincte guerre, de desfendre la terre,

Ce qui fut ce refait. Tout coule comme vne eau: Et rien dessoubs le ciel ne se voit de nouueau.

Communement toutes choses retiennent, Le naturel du lieu d'on elles viennent.

Celuy doubt a iamais demeurer miserable,

Qui languist en vn mal dont il se peut guerir.

C'est estre temeraire, de vouloir resister, quand on ne le peut faire.

C'est plus grande vertu d'aider aux affligez, que soustenir ceux qui sont en prosperité,

C'est trop tard de fermer l'estable, quand les cheuaux s'en sont allez.

Chat eschaude craint l'eau froide.

Chacun villain eft Roy chez foy.

D

Dieu bat ceux qu'il cherist du bers iusqu'au cercueil.

Dieu nous ayant battu iette la vergeau feu.

Dieutonne plus souuent qu'il ne soudroye pas.

Dieu nous frappe du doigt, & non de tout le bras.

Dieu depart l'ire au poix, & sans poix

la pitié.

Dieu a des pieds de laine, & ses bras sont de ser. D'une nouvelle amour viennet nouvelles larmes. THE TREASURE.

Of the aboundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh.

Two contraries, give light the one to the other.

God makes the man to dwell, betweiset the good and enill.

Of frends more then of gold, we must be desirous.

Two beades on body, is a monstrous thing.

Oft of a little brooke, comes forth a great river.

Oft of sew wordes, may great effects ensue.

Of a new Prince, new bondage.

Of rash hope, perilous end.

All new things seemes commonly to be faire.

Of a foolish sudge, rash sentence.

To give the sheepe to the wolfe to keepe.

Two hills can never mate,

two men may often meete.

Tis very hard to please all men in all things. Two little dogges, make a mast if affrayd. Of two eurls, the least is to be chosen.

To teach the unlearned, is the true way to learne.

Beswix two broken stooles, to fall flat to the ground.

Keepe well thy friendes when thou hest gotten them.

To keepe his friendes, is a very bard thing.

Being escapt from a danger, take heede to fall againe.

Endure of him which is stronger then thou.

To follow vertue, is a commendable thing.

To get gold upon gold, is to make him selfe stane to gold.

Heare him that doth give your good warning.

Give of thy goods to the poore and needy.

OF THE FRENCH TOVNG. D'abundance du cœur souuent la bouche parle. Deux contraire opposez s'entredonnent lumiere. Dieu fait habiter l'homme entre le bien & mal. D'amisp'us que d'argent faut estre desireux. Deux testes sur vn corps est chose monstrueuse. D'vn bien petit ruisseau sort souvent grad riviere. De peu de mots viennent de grands effects. De nouveau Prince nouelle seruitude. De temeraire esperance fin perilleuse, De nouveau tout est beau. De folluge brieue fentence. Donner a garder la brebis au loup. Deux montaignes ne se rencontrent iamais, ce que font bien deux hommes. Difficile est en toute affaire, entierement a chacun fatisfaire.

Deux petits chiens, font grand peur a vn grand, De deux grands maux faut estre le moindre.

Enseigner l'ignorant est le moyen d'apprendre. Eatre deux bancs rompus demeurer cul a terro. Entretien tes amis quand tu les acquis. Entretenir amis est chose difficile, Etchappe d'vn danger garde d'y retomber. Endure de celuy qui est plus fort que toy. Enfuyure la vertu est chose commendable. Entaffer l'or fur l'or est se rendre seruile. Escoute cestuy la qui te bien admonesse. Eslargy de tes bien aux paugres souffreteux.

Those that do speake the most, oft do the least.
Gracious is the end, that doth end all our paines.
Gracious be the feete, that doe bring us peace.
Gracious is the face that promiseth nothing but love.
To fill his treasure with golde, is to fill himselfe with paine.

Good fortune alwaits doth not follow those that be in

great eftate.

Grauitie is to be desired in a white beard, To rule an estate, is a beause burden.

Garnish thee with wisedome, thou shalt want nothing.

Keepe the good fame that once thou hast gotten.

Gaine of golde, makes often a man to loofe his foule.

Glorie is gotten both in sweating and bloud.

Happy is be that can be ware by another mans barme.

Happy is be that makes a great gaine of his losse.

Out of it selfe vertue cannot have any reward.

Hate brings nothing but repentance to aman.

To baunt the vicious, is to blot himselfe with vice.

Hardinesse without feare, is the sister of folly.

To bate that doth love vs, is a monstrous thing.

Honour without some rest, hurteth more then it doth

Humilitie is seene in deed, rather the in gesture. (prosit.

To abase the great, is to increase his owne glory.

Good and enill followes the one after the other.

Happy is the man that diereth no more then be hath.

Happinesse is never perfect but after death.

Grand diseurs sont souvent le plus petits faiseurs.
Gratieuse est la fin qui termme nos peines.
Gratieux sont les pieds qui apportent la paix.
Gratieux est le front qui ne promet qu'amour.
Garnir ses coffres d'or est se garnir de peine.

Grand heur ne suit tousiours ceux qui sont en grandeur.

Grauité est requise a vne barbe grise.
Gouverner vn estat, est vn pesant sardeau.
Garny toy de sagesse, & rien ne te saudra.
Garde le bon renom que tu auras acquis.
Gain de richesse fait, souvent perdre les cieux?
Gloire s'aquiert auec, la sueur & le sang.

Heureux qui peut du mal d'autruy déuenir sage.
Heureux qui peut tirer, vn grand gain de sa perte.
Hors de soy la vertu,n'a point de recompense.
Haine n'apporte rien que repentir a l'homme.
Hanter les vicieux, est se tachar de vice.
Hardiesse sainte, est seur de la solie.
Hayr ce qui nous ayme, est chose monstrueuse.
Honneur sans le repos, nuist plus qu'il ne prosite.
Humilité se voit aux faits, & non aux gestes.
Humilier le grand, est aggrandir sa gloire.
Heur & malheur se suyuent tour a tour.
Heureux est celuy la, qui plus rien ne desire.
Heur ne separfaict point, sinon apres la mort.

We must strike the Iron whilst it is hotte.

It is a good horse, that doth never stumble.

It is not good to play with his maister. (can burt.)

There is no man thoughnever so little, but sometimes he Is were far better to hold the toung, then to speake to much.

It were farre better to speake lesse, and to do more, One must be a servaunt, before he be a maister. There is never a scoffer but in the end is scoffed at. We must feare the anger of a desembling Judge. The man that lives alone, doth live like a wild Cat. This good to play, but displeasant to loose. We must weigh all things well to sudge rightly.

There is mothing fo fure as once a man must die.

Neither so uncertaine, when shall be his last day.
We must beare in our face the shame of doing enill.
We must needes to be the time as it doth come. (it.
Oft some good happens th to us, when we least looke for,
We must with our vertice, withstand against fortune.
The more we be assisted, the more we must withstand,
The horse that draws after him his halter, is not all toe A wise man cannot be twise abused. (gether escaped.
There is no law to be compared with love.

Ve must feare the worste, and also hope the best.
There is no shower so faire, but it may be discovered
There is no slower so faire, but it may be withered with
T is better to doe well, then to speake well. (stormes
Ve must both till and sow, before we can reape.

Tis

Il faut battrele fer, ce pendant qu'il est chaud. Il n'est fi bon cheual, qui quelques fois ne bronche. Il ne fait iamais bon, se iouera son maistre. Il n'y a si petit, qui ne puisse vn iour nuire. Il vaudroit beaucoup mieux se taire, que

trop dire.

Il faut mieux parler moins, & faire d'auantage, Il faut seruir deuant que pouuoir estre maistre. Iamais ne fut mocqueur, sans estre en fin mocqué. Il faut d'vn luge feint, redoubter le courroux, I vit en Loup-garou qui vit sans compagnie. Il fait bien bon iouer, mais il fait mauuais perdre. Il faut bien peler tout pour juger droictement. Il n'est rie si certain, qu'il faut que l'homme meure.

N'y rie si incertain qu'elle en doibt estre l'heure Il faut porter au front la home demal faire. Il taut prendre le temps ainsi comme il nous vient. Il nous aduient soquent vn bien quel'on n'attend. Il faut contre fortune opposer la vertu. Il faut plus resister plus on est combatu, Il n'est pas rechappe qui traine son licol. Iamais vn bel esprit n'est deux sois abusé. Il n'y a loy qu'on puisse a l'amour comparer. Il ne faut craindrepis, mais bien esperer mieux. Il n'estrien si cache qu'en fin l'on ne descouure.

Il n'eit si belle fleur qu'vn orage ne fane.

Il faut bien mieux sçauoir bie faire que bien dire Il faut semer deuant qu'on puisse moissonner.

#### THE TREASURE

Ties very hard to bold his toung, when one bath cause to mourne.

VVe must recale a little to the end we leape the better,

There was never a foule love, nor a faire prison,

There is not under heaven any chaunce,

but it returnes againe,

It is good to have two stringes to his bow,

Oo rob Sainet Paule for to give to S. Peter,

The must not halt before an old lame man,

There is no day never so cleare, but it hath some darke

There is no baire never fo small, but it hath his shadow,

There is never a fire, but it must have his smoake,

There is no man never fo craftie, but he may be deceined.

We must esteeme men as the weight of the most precious There is no man though never so strong, but there is

a stronger,

A wolfe willneser make warre against another wolfe, There is no counsell so secret, but st may be disclosed, There was never any light, but it had some shadow, WVe must not leave the meale, to take the branne, It were better to be unborne, then to be untaught, VVe must love, as looking one day to bate, We must have, as looking one day to love, We must thinke upon, before we execute,

There are more dissemblers then faithfull friendes,

We must not aske of a sickman, if he will have his health The man is unwise, that forgets bimselfe for another.

It is better late then never.

Il est bien mal aisé de se taire ayant mal.

Il se faut reculer vn peu pour mieux sauter. Il n'est de laide amour, ny de belle prison.

Il n'y a soubs le ciel chance,

qui ne retourne.

Il fait tres-bon auoir deux cordes en son arc.
Il descouure S. Paul pour en couurir S. Pierre.
Il ne faut pas clocher deuant vn viel boiteux.
Il n'est de iour si clair, qui n'ait quelque nuage,
Il n'est si petit crin, qui ne porte son ombre.
Il n'est point de seu qui ne ierre sumée.

Il n'y a point de feu, qui ne iette fumée. Il n'est homme si fin qu'a la fin on

n'affine.

Il faudroit acheter les homme'aupoix de l'or. Il n'est fi fort qu'en fin plus fort que soy ne trouve.

Iamais le loup ne fait guerre a vn autre loup.
Il n'est conseil si clos qu'en sin l'on ne destrobe.
Iamais il n'est clarté, ou lumiere sans ombre.
Il ne saut pas laisser pour le son, la farme.
Il vaut mieux n'estre né que de n'estre enseigné.
Il saut que nous aymions comme deuans hair.
Il faut que noul haissions comme esperans aymer.
Il faut long temps penser deuant qu'executer.
Il est plus de comperes que d'amis.
Il ne faut demander a vn malade s'il veut santé.
Il est fol quipour autruy s'oublie.
Il vaut mieux tard que iamais.

N<sub>4</sub>

# THE TREASURE

One scabbed sheepe, will infect a whole slocke.

A good stomacke is the best sauce that one can baue.

He is as busic as a benne that bath but one chicken.

We must not bring the flaxe to neare the fire, except we will have them burne.

We must not cut a large thong of another mans leather.
In vaine herises early that was wont to rise

late.

In vaine he goeth to bed late, that is wont to rife early.

VVe must adventure asmall sish, to take a

There is nothing fo faire, but it hath some faulte.

It is good to have jome frends both in heaven and hell.

We must cut our coate according to our cloth.

A thing may happen in an houre, that happeneth not is a thousand.

Good shall never be found to be good, unlesse st have bene first proved by the enill.

There is nothing bester then a contented minde.

There is greater sorrow in loosing riches, then pleasure in getting them.

It is better to sauc aman of his owne, then to kill a bundreth of the enemies.

Vnbappie is be that desireth, unhappier that offendeth, and unhappiest that knoweth not himselfe.

There is no greater plague then boldnesse and power, when they be accompanied with ignorance.

There is no surer way to follow, then that of an old foxe,

72

OF THE FRENCH TOVNG. Il ne faut qu'vne brebis rogneuse pour gaster tout Il n'y sauce que d'appetit. (vn troupeau. Il est empesché comme vne poule qui n'a qu'vn poulet,

Il ne faut approcher le feu des ellouppes qui ne veut qu'elles ne brussent.

Il ne faut coupper du cuir d'autruy large courroye.

It a beau se leuer matin, qui a bruit de se leuer haute beure. (matin.

Il a beau se coucher tard, qui a le bruit de seleuer

Il faut hazarder yn petit poisson a fin d'en prendre

vn grand.

Iln'ya chosesi bellequi n'ait quelque vice en elle. Il fait bon auoir des amis & en paradis & en enfer.

Il faut coupper sa robe selo la gradeur de son drap.

Il peut aduenir en vne heure ce qui n'aduient en

Iamais le bien ne sera bon trouvé, si par le mal il n'est premier prouué.

Il n'est meilleure rente, que d'vne ame contente.

Il yaplus de tristesse a perdre les richesses,

qu'iln'y a de plaisir a les posseder.

Il vaut beaucoup mieux garder vo home des fiens qu'en tuer cent de ses ennemis,

Il est malheureux qui fert, plus malheureux qui offence, & tref malheureux qui ne se cognoist.

Il n'y a point de plus grande pestilence qu'audace, & puissance accompagnez d'ignorance.

Il n'y a routte que de vieux renards.

## THE TREASURE

It is impossible in warre against valiant enemies, to ouercome alwaies, and never to be overcome.

There is nothing so sure, but it may be changed betweene the enening and the morning.

A good Mariner neuer made a good voyage, but sometimes with faire weather, and sometimes with tempestious stormes.

We must not erye victorie, before we bane fought.

He is most miserable, that denieth to see the Sunnes light.

It is often better to play with our eares, then with our toung.

His better to have an open foe then a diffembling frend.

We must rather seeke for a man that wantes wealth, then for wealth that wantes a man.

We must frame our selves both to time, to place, and to persons, and obey their necessitie and lawes.

We must cate a bushell of salte with a man, before we can know bim well.

It is better to shew himselfe without wit, then to enter into the way of untbankefulnes.

It is very hard to line well, but very case to dye well.

It is better to loofe with vertue, then to gaine without it.

It is bard to please all, but very easie to displease.

It is a faire sight to see a body, that gathereth bot h the vertues and the beautie together.

There is nothing so secret, but it may be knowen.

There

Il est impossible en guerre, entre vaillans ennemis De mettre vn chacu p terre, sas iamais y estre mis

Il n'est rien fi certain qui nesoit esbranle,

Du soir au lendemain.

Iamais le Marinier ne fit de long voyage,

Qu'ores par le beau temps,

& ores parl'orage.

Il ne faut pas crier victoire deuat qu'auoir cobatu.

Il est bien miserable qui refuse de voir la clarté du Soleil.

Il vaut souvent mieux iouer des aureilles que de la langue. (amy sophistiqué.

Il vaut mieux auoir vn ennemy descouuert qu'vn

It faut plustost cercher vn homme qui ait besoing de richesses, que de richesses qui ayent besoing d'vn homme.

Il faut s'accommoder au temps, aux lieux, & aux

personnes, & abeira la necessité,

Il faut manger vn muy de sel auec vn homme deuant que le bien cognoistre.

Il vaut'mieux se monstrer sans esprit, que d'entrer en la voye d'ingratitude. (mourir

Il est mal aisé de bien voure, mais bien aisé de mal

Il vaut mieux perdre auec vertu, que gaigner fans icelle.

Il est bien mal aisé de plaire a tout le monde.

Ilfait beau voir vne ame qui assemble,

Et les vertus, & les beautez ensemble.

Il n'est rien fi fecret qu'en fin l'on ne nognoisse.

## THE TREASVRE

There is nothing so hiden, but time can discouer in.
It is almost impossible, that a man that lines well,
should die ill.

It is almost impossible, that a man that lines not well, should die well.

It is very hard to shaue an egge. It is good to hold the asse by the bridle, It is not good to runne after his ball.

The bealthfull man can give good counsell to the fick. The death af a young wolfe, doth never come to soone. The will must be accounted for the deede. The rage of a wild boare, is able to spoyle more then one Man doth purpose in earth, & Goddsposeth in heauen. Custome in time, unto nature is chaunged. The ignoraunt shall perish, with his ignoraunce. Grief being increased, doth increase the complaintes. Vnskillfull is the Musicion, that can sing but one song. The knot that love doth knit, death cannot unknit. Death commeth soone enough, yet it commeth to soone. The sheepe alone is in daunger of the wolfe. Man is punished enough with a great repentance. Heaven is not gotten, so soone as wished for. Lutle makes alwayes little, of little wood little flame. The wife considers well, before he doth conclude. The decenfull man falles of to into the snares of deceit. Vertue flyes from the heart of a mercenarie man. A base wit, cannot sudge of a bigh thing. Hellis in enery place, wherein the Lordis not.

The

Il n'est rien si caché que le temps ne descouure. Il est bien mal aisé que qui bien vit mal

meure.

Il est bien mal aile que qui mal vit, bien meure.

Il est bien difficile de tondre sur vn œuf.

Il fait bon tenir son asne par la bride.

Il ne faut iamais courir apres son esteuf.

Les sains sçauent donner bon conseil aux malades. La mort d'vne ieune loup n'est jamais trop hastée. La volonté doibt estre estimée pour faich. Larage d'vn sanglier brigand & plus d'vn bois. L'home propose en terre, & Dieu dispose au ciel. La coustume a la fin en nature se change. L'ignorant perira auec son ignorance. La douleur augmentée augmente les complaintes. Le chantre est ignorant, qui ne sçait qu'vne notte. Le neud q l'amour joint, la mort ne peut deffaire. La mort vient affez toft voire trop vistement. La brebis qui est seule est en danger du loup. L'homme est bien chastie d'vne grand repentance, Le ciel n'est pas arquis, si tost que souhaitté Le peu fait tousiours peu, peu de bois peu de flame. Le lage delibere auant que de conclure, Le trompeur choit souver aux lacz de tromperie. La vertufuit le cœur de l'homme mercinaire. L'ame basse ne peut juger de chose haure. Lenfer est ne tout heu, ou l'Eternel n'est pas,

THE TREASURE The water that doth not runne, is soone infected. The aire is never without either some wind or cloudes. Heaven shall cease to be, when it shall cease to runne, The onely vice is ill, the onely versu good. The lammes can not be faire, when the body is foules The blind man cannot see the deffaut of his eyes. The leprous man cannot get but leprous children. The wrath and love of God, doth follow one another. A cruell man, shall die by cruell de ath. The children borne the last, be often loued the best. The sayler comes oft to make shipwrake in the port. The coast is alwaies surer then the maine sea. Money is the fine wes, and the force of warre. The toung of the wicked, doth defile the righteous. The presence of the euill, makes goodnesse appeare. Most sweet is rest after a long tranaile. The wife and discret man, takes the time as it comes, Credit without proffit, doth leave a man behind. Proffit Without credit, doth loofe his best reward. A good borfe oft bath neede of a good spurre, The fairest rose in the end is withered. The thunder overthroweth the highest towers. The cottage of a Swaine, without feare still doth stand. The wolfe eateth oft of the sheepe that have bene told. Fooles and children often doth prophefie. Gold is approved in the fournace, and the friend in (troubles. Councelltaken after the thing is done,

is but as raine after haruest is past.

A man must not of any man be blamed.

1

OF THE FRENCH TOVNG. L'eau quine court se rend & puante & mal saine. L'air n'est presque iamais sans vens, ou sans nuages, Le ciel cessera d'estre en cessant de courir. Le seul vice est mauuais, la vertuseule est bonne, Les membres ne sont beaux, quad tout le corps est L'aucugle ne peut voir le deffant de ses yeux. (laid Les gens lepreux ne font que des enfans lepreux. L'ire & pitie de Dieu se suyuent tour a tour. L'homme cruel mourra d'vne cruelle mort. Les enfans derniers nez sont tousiours pl'aymez. Le nocher vient souvent faire naufrage au port. Le riuage est tousiours plus seur que la mer haute. Les demers sont les nerfs, & force de la guerre. La langue du meschant souille l'homme de bien. La presence du mal fait le bien apparoistre. Le reposest plus doux apres vn long mal aile. L'hôme sage & prudent prend le teps come il viets L'honeur, sans le proffit, laisse l'homme en arriere. Le proffit sans l'honneur ne proffite de guere. Le bon cheual fouuent a besoing d'esperon. La Rose a la parfin se flestrist & desseiche. La foudre rue a bas les plus superbes tours. Le toict d'un bergerot sans peur dure tousiours. Le loup mange souvent des ouailles contées. Les fols & les enfans prophetisent souvent, L'or au fourneau s'esprouue & l'amy en malaise, Le conseil pris, quand la chose est parfaicte, n'est qu'vne pluy eapres la moisson faicte. L'homme ne doibt d'auc un estre blasmé,

THE TREASURE.

if he loves but little, when he is not loved at all, Fier which is hidden, bath greater violence

then that that gives his flames.

The soyle that some yeares is left fallow, is the more fruit full when it is tilled and sowen againe.

The bowe that for some daies is left unbent,

Phootes deeper his deadly wound, then it did before.

When the Foxe cannot reach the blackeberyes, be faith that he will none, because they be not ripe.

The stading water is worfe the the water that runneth.

A Cut tones fishe well, but she will not wet ber fecte.

A long repentance, oft followes a short pleasure.

The thing seldome seene, is accounted deare.

The monfe that bath but a hole, is quickly taken.

The rolling stone doth never gather mosse.

(be had.

The King doth loofe his right, wehre there is nothing to

The Deuillis not alwaies at a poore mans doore.

A pleasure is bought to deare, when it is looked for too long.

The water pot is so many times caried to the well, that in the end it commet h broken home.

Unhappy and oursed is the bouse, wherein the benne singeth higher then the cocke.

The bow alwaies bent, cannot last without breaking.

The time loft, cannot be recovered agains.

S'il ayme peu, quand il n'est point aymé,

Le feu couuert a plus de violence,

Que n'a celuy qui ses flames eslance.

Le chap qui quelques ans demeure come enfriche, Quand il est resemé fait vn raport plus riche.

L'arc q pour quelques iours desencordé demeure, Enfonce plus auant la mortelle blesseure.

Le renard, ne pouvat atteindreaux hautes meures Dit lors qu'il n'en veut point, & qu'elles ne sont

meures.

L'eau qui dort est pire que celle la qui court.

Le chat ayme bien le poisson, mais il craint de mouiller la patte.

Le repentir suit souvent court plaisir.

La chose guere veue est chere tenue. (happée.

La souris qui n'a qu'vne enrrée est incontinent

La pierre qu'on remue souuent n'amasse iamais mousse.

Le Roy pert son droit, ou il n'y a que prendre.

Le diable n'est tousiours ala porte d'vn homme.

Le plaisir est trop cher vendu.

Qui longuement est attendu,

La buye va si souuent au puys, qu'en sin lance y demeure.

La maison est malheureuse & meschante,

Ou la poule plus haut que le coq chante.

L'arc toufiours tendu ne peut durer long temps fans rompre.

Le temps perdu iamais ne se recouure.

# THE TREASURE

The time passeth away, and neuer comes againe.

The faire feathers makes a faire fowle.

The fire is never without beate.

One in a morning swelleth for pride of his goods, that at the Sunnes setting hath lost all.

The flower of our yeares, that last but little, vanisheth away, and never comes againe.

The shreed seacheth vs, how weake and frasle is this poore life.

The walles may have some cares.

The freend that doth flatter, is a foe.

Atrue frend will neuer diffemble.

Wrath and anger doth blinde the indgement.

The end doth crowne the worke.

The meale of the denill, is halfe turned into branne.

Crabbes by nature, may become good apples by art.

(trus frend.

A man hath no greater treasure in his adversitie, then a Very careles is the man that will play at chesse, when his house is on fire.

Most good is the threatning, that gives a good warning.

The dinersitie of meates doth hinder digestion,

A good borse can draw out of danger both his maister and himselfe.

A lade puts in danger both his maifter and himselfe.

The lone of the subsect, is the strong est piller of a Prince.

VV bere bete doth raigne, Lordship hath no suretie.

The good turn done to aningratefull man, is ill bestowed.

Long

# OF THE FRENCH TOVNG. Le temps s'en va, & iamais ne reuient.

La belle pleume fait le bel oy feau.

Le feun est iamais sans chaleur.

L'yn au matin senfle en son bien,

Qui au Soleil couché n'a rien,

La fleur des ans qui peu seiourne,

S'enfuit & iamais ne retourne.

Le filet et monstre combien,

La vie est un fragile bien.

Les murailles ont des aureilles.

L'amy qui flatte est enemy.

Le vray amy iamais ne dissimule.

L'Ire aucugle le jugement,

La fin couronne l'œuure.

La farine du diable s'en va moitié en son.

Les pommes aigres de nature penuent deuenir

douces par industrie.

L'amy n'a plus seur thresor q l'amy en la necessité.

L'homme est bien aueuglé, qui s'amuse a jouer aux

eschets, alors que sa moison brusse.

La menace, est tres-bonne, qui done aduertissemet

La diuersité des viandes empesche la digestion.

Le cheual brusque peut tirer & son maistre & soy,

hors du danger, and dis all

Le cheual restif met son maistre & soy en danger. L'amour des subiects est la ferme coulomme d'vn

La ou la haine raigne, Seigneurie n'a point de

Le bien fait a vn ingrat n'est iamais bien employé.

THE TREASVRE. 21-Long promises be figures of crueltie. The armes of Kinges due reach very farre. Necessitio engendreth in man warre against bimfelfe. The least thing whereof we be ignoraunt, is greater then allthat men can know. Scarfitie of things is alwaies precious. To forgine is no lesse vertue in princes, when they be offended, then revenge a vice in the common fort, when they be wronged. The common fort doe take revenge for their credit, Lordes for oue for their verine. Good counsell oft assures the doubsfull things. The things done in anger, are weighed with repentance. Hastines is burtfull, but slownes is sure. The gualtles ought not to feare leffe fortune, then the quiltie the lawes. done man modelo I man that bath experience by a long viage; will not rashly basardo himselfer and home And he which is wife by his owne folly, may be called un happy wife. .... dans de de la contrate !! The fairest shooes, doe often burt the foote. Honor ouer commeth the feeble shame, if we be ouercome by a valerons warrier. The place doth not honor the man, but the man honoreth or dishoneresbike place. It about the mount The Lord of heaven hath at his gate, Two great Tonnes, from whence dothraigne, allow

All that bring to men the canfe.

OF THE FRENCH TOVNG. Les promesses longues sont figures de cruauté, Les bras des Roys sont de grande estendue. Lanecessité engendre a l'homme la guerre aucc loy mefme, La moindre chose de ce que nous ignoros est plus grande q tout ce que les homes peuvent scauoir La difficulté de toutes choses est precieuse. Le pardonner n'est moindre vertu aux grands, quand ils sont offencez, que la vengence, vice eux petits, quand ils sont iniuriez. Le petits se vengent pour l'honneur, Les grands pardonnent pour la vertu, Le bon confeil asseure souvet les choses douteuses Les choses faictes en colere se peset auec repetace La hastineté est domageable, & la tardineré seure, Les innoces ne doibuet moins craindre la fortune, que les coupables la loy. L'homme rusé par long vsage, N'est follement auantureux. Et qui par so peril est sage, Celuy est fage malheureux: Le beau soulier blesse souuent le pied, L'honneur surmonte la foible honte, s'on est vainqueupar vn braue vainqueur. Le lieu n'honnore l'homme, mais l'hôme honnore ou des honnore le lieu,

L'Eternel tient deuant sa porte, Deux tonneeux, dont il fait pleuuoir: Tout ce qui aux hommes apporte,

0 3

# THE TREASURE

Both of their ioy, and also paine.

The troublesome paines, be not commonly farre of the most prosperous fortune.

We must endure the enill, when it is come, (unluckie

The comfort of the unluckie, is to have for fellowes many

The righteous man dying, doth leave a good name.

The wicked man dying, leaves after him an ill name.

Death hath no power, on the praises of vertue.

One day taketh away from vs, the credit that another hath given vs.

The course of ill fortune is alwaies to swift.

The course of good fortune is never to swift.

Mediocritie makes a man happy.

The high degree of honor, is a daungerous thing.

Death doth fill follow vs , as the fleadow doth the body.

Death boldesh alwaies a sword upon our

tbroates.

(another.

Opinion onely makes men arme themselves, one against

The chaunging of honors, doth change olfo the maners.

Vertue onely can decke and honour men.

The wife man by counsell may preuent an ill hap.

Pleasure ss not pleasant, unlesse it doth cost deare.

The beart in our body, doth rule all the rest of the limmes

Princes with out friendes, be alwaies unhappy.

Beautic is not beautie, but only with vertue.

Enny cannot offend, but those that be aline.

Enuy hash no power, upon the vertue of a dead body.

Goodlucke brings alwaies an ill turne after him.

Reason hath no power, when force doth commaund.

Fire

Dequoy ioye & triftesse auoir.

Les peines importunes, ne sont volontiers loing des plus hautes fortunes.

Le mal venu il le faut endurer. (bles.

Le cofort des malheureux est d'auoir des sembla-L'homme bon, en mourant, laisse le bon renom.

L'homme mauuais mourat, laisse le mauuais nom.

La mort n'a de pouvoir sur le los des vertus.

L'honneur qu'vn iour nous donne, vn autre iour nous l'ofte.

La course d'vn malheur est tousiours trop hastine. La course d'vn bon heur n'est iamais trop hastine.

La mediocrité rend la personne heureuse.

Le haut degré d'honneur est chose dangereuse. La mort nous va suiuant comme l'ombre le corps.

La mort nous tient toufiours yn cousteau sur la

gorge.

La seule opinion fait les hommes armer.

Le changement d'honeurs aussi change les mœurs.

La seule vertu peut les hommes decorer.

Le sage par conseil deuance son dommage.

Leplaisir n'est plaisant, s'il ne couste bien cher.

Le cœur en nostre corps tous les mebres addresse.

Les Princes, sans amis, sont tousiours malheureux

La beaute n'est beaute, sinon qu'auec vertu.

L'enuie nuist tousiours a ceux qui sont en vie,

L'enuie ne peut rien sur les vertus d'vn mort.

Lebo heur tousiours trainevn bo heur a se queue.

Laraison ne peut rien, quand la force commande.

Fier were not fier if it were not hotte.

Nature is alwaies stronger then the lawes.

The fickeman loves water, though it be forb den bim.

Death is the recourse of miserable men.

Gladnesse and sadnesse, doth rule one after another.

Thoughts serue to louers both for toung and eares.

The wife man will obey, when be cannot commaund.

Honour anaileth nothing, except we be content.

Honour is worth nothing when man is miferable.

Loue whom hope comforteth, is not altogither content.

Defire tormenteth vs, and bope comforteth vs.

God of beauen bath put before vs vertue, fweate, and labour, for those that will follow it.

The Catthat once hath tasted of the creame, will not be quiet till she hath gotten more.

Honour followeth dangers, and the hardy man by his mishap honourer b bimselfe, & maket b himselfe glorious.

The deedes are manly, and the words womanly.

The flyes goe to leane borfes.

Mischeefe cometh by pounds, and goeth by ounes away.

The death of the wolves, is the safetie of the sheepe.

Little is better worth in peace, then great fore in Warre. To cast oyle into the fire is nor the way to quench it. To rule his owne desire, is the greatest Lordship. To maintaine the wicked is to do wrong to the godly. To take the part of a quiltlesse man, is a charitable (otbers.

woorke.

Vnbappie is be that seeth nothing, but by the eyes of

unhappy

OF THE FRENCH TOVNG.

Le feu ne seroit seu s'il cessoit d'estre chaud.

La nature est tousiours plus forte que la loy.

Le malade ayme l'eau, qui luy est dessendue.

La mort est le recours des hommes miserables.

La ioye & la douleur commandent tour a tour.

Le penser aux amans, sert de langue & de veue.

L'homme sage obeit, ne pouvant commander.

L'auctorité ne sert, qui n'a contentement. (rable.

L'hôneur est moins, q rien quand l'hôme est mise
Le desir n'est content que l'espoir reconsorte.

Le desir nous tormente, & l'espoir nous contente.

Les Dieux du ciel ont mis la sueur au devant,

De la haute vertu, a qui la va suyuant.

Le chat qui vne fois a tasté du fromage.

N'a iamais de repos qu'il n'en ait dauantage.

L'honneur suit les hazards, & l'homme audacieux.

Par son malheurs s'honnore, & serend glorieux.

Les effects sont les masses, & les paroles les semeles

Les mouches vot tousiours, aux cheuaux maigres.

Le mal vient par liures, & s'en va par onces.

La mort des loups, est la sauueté des brebis.

M

Mieux vaut le peu en paix ql'abodance en guerre.
Mettre de l'huile au feu, n'est le vouloir esteindre.
Maistriser ses desirs, est grande Seigneurie.
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THE TREASURE

Vnhappy is be that desireth continually, being neuer Death is better to the miserable then life. (content. All newes be commonly to true.

One rifeth in health in the morning, that doth dye before Sore vpon sore is not a salue. (the evening.

An ill shepheard dorh often feede the woolfe.

My hirt is neerer to my skinne then my coate.

It is better to bow then to breake.

We must not put the carte before the oxen.

After dinner mustard.

The Marchant that loofeth cannot laugh.

We defire most the thing forbidden vs. (ginen thee.

Neuer looke in the mouth of a borfe that bath bene

To deny the truth knowen is a great impudencie.

Necessitie is mother and nurce of all Artes.

Let vs not leave a true way, for to follow an uncertaine

Nature bath pleasure in diversitie. (pashway:

Let us not admire the scabberd, for es despise the blade.

Mo manis happy but after death.

We can give alwaies better counsell to other, then to our selnes.

We know nothing better, then that we defire to know.

Necessitie hathno law.

We know not bing leffe, the when we thinke to know most.

Bringing up goeth beyond nature.

We easily beleene what we do desire.

No man ought to undertake any thing more then he is (able to perfourme

No good without paine.

Malheureux qui desire, & n'est iamais content.

Meilleure au miserable, est la mort que la vie.

Mauuaises nouuelles sont le pl' souuét veritables.

Matin le iour se leue, pour mourir sur le soir.

Mal dessus mal n'est pas santé.

Mauuaise garde paist souuent le loup.

Ma chemise m'est plus proche que un robe.

Mieux vant plier que rompre.

Mettre la charrue deuant les beuss.

Moustarde apres disner.

Marchant qui pert ne peut rire.

N

Naus desirons le plus, ce que l'on nous dessend.

Ne regarde en la bouche, au cheual qu'on te donne
Nier la verité est signe d'impudence.

Necessité est mere & nourrice des Arts.

Ne laissons le chemin pour suyure vn faux sentier.

Nature s'essouist en la diuersité.

N'admirons le fourreau pour m'espriser la lame.

Nul homme n'est heureux, sinon apres la mort.

Nous conseillons bien mieux les autres, que nous mesmes.

Nous ne sçauons rien mieux, que ce que nous desi-Necessité n'a point de loy. (rons sçauoir. Nous ne sçauons rien moins, que ce que nous pen-Nourriture passe nature. (sons le plus. Nous nous persuadons aysément ce q nons desiros. Nul ne doibt entreprendre outre les limites de sa Nul bien sans peine. (capacité.

No make without fire.

Do neuer saythat you are in the City, untill you baue passed the gates thereof.

We ought to love those better that be beholding to vs,

then those to whome we be beholding .

Let us not do to others, the thing that we would not to be done to vs.

We doe not bold in our bandes, neither yesterday nor the morrow.

The thornes will pricke us, if we will gather any rofes. It is easier to ouercome one enemy then

(to a deafe man.

We loofe bo bour speeches and time, when we do speake He marres his body, that feekes to much for the fpirit.

He marres his wit, that pampereth his body to much.

Wernb the fron fo much, that in the end we heate it.

We can scarce both lone, and be wife together.

When the face is faire, the heart must be gentle.

We see not the heavens alwaies in one selfe same estate.

One cannot fly, before be hathwings.

One cannot with great blowes, make sweet Musicke,

Nothing is said, that hath not beene said before.

VVe fee that commonly by a common mischaunce,

that the worfe ouercommeth the beft.

It is impossible to make a good banke of a kite.

One cannot have at once two sonnes in law of a daugh-

Saue a theefe from the gallowes, and hee will put you in bis place.

OF THE FRENCH TOVNG. 40

Nulle fumée fans feu.

Ne dites iamis que vous estes en la ville, insques a ce que vous en ayez passe les portes.

Nous deuos plus aymer ceux q nous sont obligez, que ceux a qui nous sommes obligez.

Ne foisons a autruy ce que nous ne voudrios qu'on nous fist.

Nous ne tenons en nostre main, Le iour d'hier ny de demain.

On le doibt espiner, qui veut cueillir des Roses, On peut beaucoup mieux vaincre vn ennemy que deux.

On pert parole & teps, quad on parle a des sour ds. On fait perdre le corps, entrop cerchant l'esprit.

On fait perdre l'esprit, en trop flattant le corps.

On frotte tant le fer qu'a la fin il s'eschauffe.

On peut a peine aymer, & ensemble estre sage,

Ou le visage est beau, le cœur doibt estre doux.

On ne soit pas toufiours en mesme estat les cieux. On ne scauroit voler, deuant qu'auoir des eisses.

On ne peut a grands coups, faire douce Musique.

On ne dit rien que l'on n'ait dit deuant,

On voit qu'en fin, par vn commun malheur,

On ne scauroit faire d'vne buse vn espreuier.

On ne scauroit faire d'vne fille deux gendres.

Ostez vn vilain du gibet, il vous y mettra.

## THE TREASURE.

We shall be measured by the same measure, that we measure others by.

VVe must gine dignities to men, and not gine men 10 dignities.

VVe do endure often of a bad servant, for his masters

Annoint oknaue and he will gall you. Gall a knaue, and he will annointe you.

The more hast, the worst speede. To forgine and to fane, is the vertue of God. The greater that ioy is, the sooner tt slyes away. By an uncertaine order and course, all things do moue & In doing our duety, we deferue no reward. By the scarres of his face, the foldier doth get fame. Forte shoot right, and hit the white, one must levell. The falling a gaine, is almost alwaies deadly. VV bere there is great beautie, great torment it brings Through perils, credit ought to be fought. Thinke more then thous speakes, and hope for the best. In serving well, and being faithfull, one may become of a good servant, a good master. A small five makes often agreat smoke. Small raine alayes great wind.

A little man may fell a great oake.

For one pleasure, athousand griefes.

Nearer the Church further from God.

Children may become men.

Few wordes and many deedes.

Patience.

OF THE FRENCH TOVNG. 42 On sera mesuré de la mesure mesme qu'on mesure

autruy.

On doibt donner les dignitez aux hommes,&

On endure souvent d'vn mauvais serviteur pour

l'amour de son maistre.

Oingnez vilain il vous poindra,
Poingnez vilain il vous oindra,

P

Plus on veut s'auancer, & plus on se recule.

Pardonner, & sauuer, est le propre des Dieux.

Plus la ioye est extreme, & plus elle est fuitiue.

Par vn ordre incertain, toutes choses se muent.

Pour faire ce qu'on doibt, il ne faut de salaire.

Par les playes du front, le soldat se signale.

Pour bien titer il faut prendre visée.

Presque tousiours, la recheute est mortelle.

Plus de beauté plus de tourment apporte.

Par les hazards, l'honneur se doibt cercher.

Plus penser que dire, & espoir de mieux.

Pour bien seruir & loyal estre,

De seruiteur on deuient maistre.

Petit seu sait souuent vne grande sumée.

Petit pluye abbat grand vent.

Petit homme abbat grand chesne,

Pour vn plaisir mille douleurs.

Pres de l'Eglise loing de Dieu.

Petites gens deuiennent grands.

Peu de paroles & beaucoup dessets.

Pacience passeth science.

A little flame may increase to a great fier.

A little water cannot quensh a great fire.

Amongst the sound of trumpers and drummes, the voice of the good lawes cannot be heard.

No money, no man.

He that will not daunce, must not come to daunces.

He that deserves the best, is commonly the worst rewarded.

He that comfortes a greefe, makes it renew againe. He that levels farre, shall never bit the white.

He that doth not overcome alwaies, is not alwaies overcome,

He that doth hurt the braines, burteth the whole body. He that conquers a conquerer, deserneth double glory. He that bath not tasted of the sower, deserneth not the

Sweete.

He that will reproue, muft be blameleffe bimfelfe.

He that once is borne, once must dye. (called friend.

He that leneth for his own good and profit, cannot be

He that under take the more then he is able to perfourme, hall make penance thereof.

Let us beepe fast the wealth that once we baue gotten.

He that doth get, doth much he that doth keepe doth

He that dyeth for the con mon wealth, dyeth bonourably, He that honoureth the I ingdoth honor God also.

The man that will beat his dogge, can for de cudgels ynow.

Patience passe science.

Petite flame peut s'accroistre en vn grand feu.

Peu d'eau n'esteint grand feu.

Parmy la voix des trompettes, la voix de bonnes loix ne peut bien estre entendue.

Point d'argent point de valet.

Quine voudra danser, ne se mette en la danse.

Qui merite le mieux, est le moins guerdonné.

Qui console le mal le fait renouveller.

Qui vise loing, samais ne rend son coup heureux,

Qui n'a tousiours du bon ,n'st pas tousiours vaincu.

Qui blesse le cerueau, va blassant tout le corps,

Qui surmote vn vainqueur, merite double gloire

Qui n'a goussé d'aigreur, la douceur ne

merite.

Qui veut bien accuser, n'ait rien dont on l'accuse

Qui vne fois est né, doibt vne fois mourir.

Qui aime pour son bien, ne se peut dire amy.

Qui par trop entreprend en fera penitence.

Qui l'ayant bien acquis, garde son heritage.

Qui acquiert foit beaucoup, qui garde,

d'auantage.

Qui meurt pour le public, meurt houorablemet. Qui fait honneur aux Roys, il fait honeur a Dieu. Qui veut battre son chien, trouue assez de bastos.

P

When beautie comes on beautie, then beautie looseth her beautie.

He that bath but an eye, must be afrayde to loose it,

He that mounteth higher then be ought,

shall descend lower then be would.

He that will not when he may, shall not when he would He that beholdes himselfe in a glasse, may see himselfe. well.

Hetbat doth see bimselfe well, doth know bimselfe well.

Hethat knoweth bimselfe well, despiseth himselfe.

He that despiseth himselfe is wise. (wolfe

He that maket b himselfe a sheepe, shall be eaten by the

He that hath a good neighbor, hath also a good morow.

He that loueth me, loues my dogge.

He that stealeth away an egge, will steale an exe.

He that will be a suretie, shall pay.

He that doth, what he ought not to doe,

Shall finde what he would not.

Hethat will keepe his frend,

let him baue nothing to doe with him.

He that reckneth without his hofte, shall recken twife.

He that maketh to great hast, doth hinder himselfe

He that Will aduenture nothing, shall get nothing.

He that hath some lad, must have also warre & debate

When a thing is done, al counsel is in vaine.

He that seeth an other mans house on fire, must be afrayde of his owne.

Foure eyes can see more then two.

He that wanteth fire must needes seeke for it.

Quand beau vient dessus beau, le beau pert sa

Qui n'a qu'vnœil ait grand peur de le perdre.

Qui monte plus haut qu'il no doibt, Descend plus bas qu'il ne voudroit.

Qui ne veut quand il peut, il ne pourra quand il voudra.

Qui bien se mire, bien sevoit.

Qui bien le voit, bien le cognoist.

Qui bien se cognoist, peu se prise,

Qui peu se prise, sage est.

Qui le fait brebis le loup la mange.

Quia bon voifin, il a bon matin,

Qui m'ayme, oyme mon chien.

Qui desrobe vn œuf, desroberoit bien vn beuf.

Qui plege, paye, and condend den or than tady it

Qui fait ce qu'il ne doibtide annu so mas med att

Luy aduient ce qu'il ne voudroit.

Qui veut entretenir fon amy, dabatte

N'ait rien affaire auec luy.

Qui conte sans son hoste, luy conuiet conter deux

Qui trop se haste, loing se recule.

Qui rien ne hazarde, rien ne prend.

Qui a terre, si a guerre. Quand la chose est faite, tout conseil est vain.

Qui voit brusser la maison d'autruy, doibt auoir grand peur de la sienne.

Quatre yeux voyent plus que deux. Qui a affaire de fen le doibt cercher.

47

He that loweth well, doth punish well,

He that will strine against his master commonly loofeth his cause.

When Pride doth ride, shame and damage doth follow after.

He that cannot diffemble, cannot rule.

They that fight with golden launces, gets commonly the victorie.

When thine enemie wil flie, make him a golded bridge. Whosoever promiseth him selfe to much, gets nothing.

He that honoreth and loueth the fernaunt of a king,

doth honor and love the king himselfe.

He that loofeth his good, loofeth bis fences,

He that once hath given bimselfe to cuil,

He that hath no faith, hath nothing,

He that cannot have what he Would, must wish what he can.

He that rewardeth well others, teacheth how to bee well rewarded.

When the beart is wrapped with passions, the eares be shut to any good counsell.

He that is a fraide of the leaves, must not goe to the

He that will saile without danger must never saile in a maine sea,

Reason must over come the desires of the soule, Reason ought to keepe the key of all our actions.

Reafor

Qui bien ayme, bien chastie.

Qui debat contre son maistre ordinairement pert fa caufe.

Quand orgueil cheuauche le premier, honte & dommage le suyuent de pres.

Qui ne sçait dissimuler, ne sçait pas regner.

Quand on combat a lances d'argent, on a souvent la victoire. (d'argent.

Quand ton ennemy voudra fuir, fay luy vn pont

Qui trop se promet, rien n'obtient.

Qui honore, & qui ayme,

Leserviteur de Roy, honore le Roy mesme.

Qui pert le sien, pert le sens.

Qui vne fois au mal a voulu s'adonner. vne & vn'autres fois ne craint d'y retourner.

Qui n'ala foy, n'a rien.

Qui ne peut anoir ce qu'il veut, doibt seulement vouloir ce qu'il peut.

Qui bien recompele, enseigne autruy d'estrebien

recompensé.

Quand le cœur est embrouillé de passions, les aureilles sont closes au conseil,

Qui veut estre craint, force luy est qu'il craigne. Qui a peur des fueilles, ne doibt aller au bois.

Qui voudra seurement ramer, Iamais ne cingle en haute mer.

Raison doibt surmonter les appetits de l'ame. Raison deuroit tenir la clef de tous nos faices.

Reason must be in vs, both the Queene and mistresse.

Reason looses her reason, when passions rulet h.

The upbraiding of a pleasure, makes it to deswely

The riches of the minde, can never bolost. (bought

Rare be the treasures that the wiseman possesseth,

Rome was not busided in one day.

To laugh without cause, is signe of meere follie.

Reproue others, but correct thy selfe.

The rest of the minde, and pacience,

be the sustruments of a good science.

Turne againe in the way,

Except the heart agreeth, the fault is excusable.
Wise is the manthat beleeves him, that gives him a good

warning.

To know himselfe well, is the greatest knowledge that one can have, or wish for.

To know the enil es often profitable, but the vse of it, is alwaies to be eschued.

If our shirt know our secrets,

the mantbat goeth aftray.

Upon the Anuil of upbraiding, is often forged the vice of unthankefulnes.

To put himselfe in the number of onions, and not to be worth a scallion.

Into the mouth of a bad dogge, fals often a good bone.

The change is alwaies hard to be borne.

## OF THE FRENCH TOVNG.

50

site for the sette of

Raisodoibt estre en no la Royne, & la maistresse. Raison pert la raison, quand passion domine. Reproche de bienfait, rend le bienfait trop cher. Richesse de l'esprit ne se peut iamais perdre. Rare sont les thresors que le sage possede. Rome ne fut toure en yn jour bastie. Rire sans cause est signe de folie, Rire sans cause est signe de fosse, Repreus autruy mais corrige toy mesme, Repos d'esprit & patience, Sont instrumens de la science.

Remetsen droicte voye,

Celuy la qui fouruoye.

Si le cœur n'y consent, la faute est excusable. Sage est celuy qui croit a qui bien l'admonneste,

Se bien cognoistre, est le plus grand sçauoir.

Quel'on sçauroit desirer & auoir.

Scauoir la mal est souvent proffitable. Mais en vser est tousiours euitable.

Si nostre chemises cauoit nostre secret, nous la deurions brufler.

Sur l'enclume du reproche, est bien souuent forgé le vice d'ingratitude.

Se mettre en rang d'oignon, & ne valloir vne eschallotte,

Souuet a mauuais chie, tobe vn bon os en gueulle

Toufiours le changement est fascheux a porter.

Altehose that God loues, do not live long. It is an acte of pittie, to kill a miserable man.

All misterie of lone ought to be bidden,

(Itancie

All that is in this world, is nothing but a play of incon-

The nearer we see our selues, to that we defire,

the more our affectio tost is increased & augmented,

The excesse of lone, is alwaies channed into relousie,

Thou loofest the occasion, if thou knowest not how to

All that hath beginning, hath also an ending. (take it fe is to late to repent, when we are imbargued,

Some florisheth to day, that to morrow shalbe withered

Some is withered to day, that to morrow shall florish,

So long as the enemy livet b, the warre is not ended,

One thinkes to be in the hanen with a calme fea,

which in the end is constrained to departery tempest

The more a thing is hidden and forbidden

much more it is looked for, defired and fought.

All this world is doubtfull, the onely last houre,

bath power to end, either our happines, or unhappines.

Any man who soener, whether he be borne of a high or of a low degree, hath some fault in him.

Euen as the wind passeth away, without returning any more, so slyeth away our wordes, without any hope to call them back againe. (table

An ill cause well pleaded, maket bagood cause unprofi-All naturall things loueth that, which is most like to it.

To great familiaritie breedeth contempt.

All things paffeeb away, and nothing remaineth sure in this earth below.

All

Tous ceux qu'ayment les Dieux ne viuet pas log Tuer vn miserable est acte de pitié. (temps. Tout mistere d'amour, merite estre caché. Tout cequi est au mode, est vn ieu d'inconstance Tant plus on se voit pres, d'vne chose esperée.

Tant plus l'affection s'en fait demesurée,
Tousiours l'exces d'amour se change en ialousse.
Tu pers l'occasion si tu ne la sçais prendre.
Tout ce qui prend naissance est perissable aussiTrop tardon se repend, quand on est embarqué.
Tel fleurist auiourd'huy, qui demain flessira,
Tel flestrist auiourd'huy, qui demain fleurira,
Tant que l'ennemy vit, la guerren'st pasmorte.
Tel se cuide estre au port, ayant la mer bonace,

Qui de vens effrontez soudainement desplace, Tant plus vn bien est longuement cache.

Plus estrequisattendu & cerché. (niere, Tout ce monde est douteux: la seule heure der-

Parfait nostre bon heur, ou bien nostre misere,

Tout homme quel qu'il soit, ou né de race haute,

Ou sorty de bas lieu, a en soy quelque faute, Tout ainsi que le vent sans retourners'en vole,

Sans espoir de retour,

Tort bien plaidé rend bon droit inutile.
Toute chose naturelle appete son semblable,
Trop grand familiarité engendre du mespris.
Toute chosese passe, & rien seur ne demeure,

en ceste terrebasse.

## THE TREASVR

All paines taking, deservesh his reward.
All that man thinkes, commeth not to passe.
The more suffron is troden under foote,
the better is is.

All that which bath likenes of truth, is not truth.

Some fame themselves to be as simple as a lambe, which are as crastie as a soxe.

To much Art towardes a frend, is a token of a foe.

Honey licked on the thornes is to dearly bought.

To late repented the man, that hath no more remedie.

Some refuseth athing, that he wisheth for after.

To much speaking doth hurt, to much galling do smart.

It is not good to inquire to much.

All things may come time inough, if we can have the Sill fisheth he, that catcheth one. (pacience to stay.

He commeth to some at our gate, that bringes with him ill newes,

All that glistreth, is not gold.

One fowerb, that reapeth not.

One beates the bushes , that catcheth not the birdes.

The worst is commonly master of the best.

One thinketh to catch, when he himselfe is caught.

All things are done with time.

Euery thing hath his returne.

Such a life, such an end.

All that which is faire, is not to be kept long.

All rigors is as waged with praier,

Some man is greatly afraid, that somtime doth threats.

The

Toute peine merite salaire.

Tout ce que l'homme pense n'aduient pas.

Tant plus on foule au pied, le saffran & meilleur il en est. (rant

Tout ce qui a séblace deverité n'est verité pour-

Telfeint estre simple comme vn agneau, quiest cauteleux comme vn renard,

Trop d'artifice enuers l'amy,

Elt vne marque d'ennemy.

Trop achette le miel, qui sur espines le leche.

Trop tard se repend, qui n'a plus de remede.

Tel refule, qui apres mule.

Trop parler nuift, trop gratter cuift.

Trop enquerre n'est pas bon,

Toutvient a point, qui peut attendre.

Toufiours pesche qui en prend vn,

Trop toft vient a la porte,

Qui mauuaise nouuelle apporte.

Tout cequi luist n'est pas or,

Tel seme, qui ne moisonne.

Tel bat les buissons, qui ne prend les oisillons.

Tousiours le pire, est maistre du meileur.

Tel cuide prendre, qui est pris.

Tout ce fait auecle temps.

Toute chose a son tour,

Telle vie telle fin,

Tout ce qui est de beau ne se garde long temps,

Toute rigueur s'amollit par priere.

Tela grand peur quibien souvent menace.

THE TREASURE

The instice of God, is alwaies fauorable to the good. Commonly enery man, is like to his auncesters.

The more men have, the more they de fire

Enery thing bath an end, and nothing is free from it.

Enery one can not be amafter.

All flesh is not venison.

Tomuch is starke naught,

A second fault, ought not to be pardenned.

A perfect beautie is of an ill garde.

A cruell beautie, is amonster in nature.

God without a fault , will never be offended.

The wine of the grapes, is sweeter then the wine of the presse.

Loue doth increase, when it is withstood.

A perfect loue cannot be di fquised.

A perfect love doth last eternally.

An extreame griefe cannot continue long.

One contrarie, is alwaies better knowne, by bis contrarie.

A good painter, can draw as well a deuill, as an Angell.

A man without money, is as a body without the soule,

The biting of the toung is more dangerous, then the

Old wine, and old frends, are praised enery where.

The Cittiesbat doth parle, is more then halfe gotten.

An ounce of discretion, is better worth then a pound of bardines.

## OF THE FRENCH TOVNG. ' 56

Tout homme volontiers ses ancestres ressent.

Tant plus les hommes ont, plus ils veulent auoir.

Tout chose prend fin & rien n'en est exempt.

Tout le monde ne peut pas estre maistre.

Toute chair n'est pas venaison.

Trop ne vaut rien.

V

Vne second erreur n'est pas digne d'excuse.
Vne beauté perfaicte est de mauuaise garde.
Vne beauté cruelle est vn monstre en nature.
Vn Dieu, sans se vanger, n'endure estre offencé.
Vin de grain est plus doux, quen'est pas vin de presse.

Vne amour par cotrainte est plus chaude rendue.

Vne parfaite amour ne se peut desguiser.

Vne parfaite amour dure eternellement.

Vne extreme douleur ne peut estre durable.

Vn contraire est tousiours mieux veu par son contraire.

Vn bon peintre sçait peindre & vn Diable, & vn Ange.

Vn home sans argêt, est comme vn corps sans ame Vn coup de langue est plus dagereux qu'vn coup de lance.

Vin vieux & amys vieux, sot louez en touslieux. Ville qui parlemente, est a demy rendue.

Vne once de discretion vaut mieux, qu'vne liure de hardiesse. A new fore ginetbneweffects.

A bad cause with good skill well pleaded, is oft about the good right commended.

Good counsell is the force of a king.

A greedy defire, overcommeth all good counsets.

There is not any way shut to vertue.

An euill chaunce neuer comes alone.

Vertue bath neuer a good purfe.

One naile is driven out by an other naile,

A pound of gold is better worth the an ounce of honor.

A dead Bee maketbno hony.

An olde dogge will never barke in vaine.

A pitifull Philition maketh a deadly wound.

A corageous bart, will not comonly secke for an excuse.

A corageous heart is knowne by his deedes.

A partiall Indge, can never indge wel.

A Prince is Well belowed for his gentlenes

An Emperour is feared, for his seueritie,

A Prince to cruel, cannot continue long.

A Prince to gentle, doth not raigne in securitie.

A coragious heart, wil never complaine of bis ill hap.

A cerageous heart cannot line in thraldome.

A broken Sacke, cannot bolde any corne.

The foole some time, doth teach the wife,

Anill word is quickly spread abroad,

A good subject must die for bis Prince.

A good life, engendret b good death.

OF THE FRENCH TOVNG.

Vn nouveau mal fait de douveaux effects, Vne mauuaise cause auce l'art bien plaidée, Est plus que le bon droit sonuet recommande, Vn bon conseil est la force d'vn Roy. Vn fort desir tout conseil va domptant. Vn feul fentiern'elt clos a la vertu. Vn malheur iamais ne vient tout seul. Vertun'a iamais bonne bourfe, Vn clou est repoussé, par vn autre plus fort. Vne liure d'or vaut mieux, qu'vne oce d'honeur. Vne abeille morte ne fait plus de miel. Vn viel chien iamais ne iappe en vain. Vn piteux medecin fait vne mortelle playe. Vn magnanime cœur yolontiers ne's excule. Vn magnanime cœur le cognoist à l'effect. Vn luge partiall ne scauroit bien iuger. Vn Prince est bien voulu pour son humanité. Vn Empereur est craint pour sa seuerité, Vn Prince trop cruel ne dure longuement, Vn Prince trop humain ne regne seurement. Vn magnanime cœur ne se plaint des malheurs. Vn magnanime cœur ne peut viure en seruage, Vn sac percé ne peut tenir le grain. Vn fol enseigne bien aucunefois vn sage. Vne mauuaise parole s'estend incotinent par tout Vnbon subject doibt mourir pour son Roy. Vne belle vie engendre belle mort.